THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

Vol. IX, No. 21. *Antioch, Illinois. Thursday January 23, 1896.* $1.00 PER YEAR--IN ADVANCE.

The Chicago Department Drug Store,

ANTIOCH, - ILLINOIS.

Thanks! Thanks! Thanks!

The experiment of Sale No. 1 was a success in every respect, thanks to the people. Larkin is bound to be a MONEY SAVER for the people. In return for the magnificent trade during Sale No. 1, the people will be rewarded by an offer of still lower prices.

SALE NO. 2.

Saturday, Feb. 22d, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.,

Goods will be sold at prices less than cost to make them. Look in this C. D. D. S. Corner for announcement of the kinds of goods that will be on sale. Come and see the VALENTINES Now.

EDGAR L. LARKIN.

Only a Few of Them Left!

New, Desirable Goods At Extremely Low Prices!

		EACH
8--$13.50	Men's Fine Dress Overcoats,	$10
4--$12.00	" " " "	$9.00
6--$10.00	" " " "	$7.50
4--$8.00	" " " "	$5.50
4--$5.00	" Ulster "	$2.75
Men's All-Wool Pants for	- -	$1.50

OUR REMNANT COUNTER!

Will include all our remnants of Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Hamburg Embroideries.

Our Low Prices on Groceries!

Still continue. Watch this space for announcement of Our Next Special Sale.

C. O. Foltz & Co.

....Antioch, Ill....

A few Mens' and Boy's

...OVERCOATS...

To Close, at prices that will move them at once.

Our

Special Sale of

..SHOES..

Moved Shoes at prices never before heard of. A few pairs left and will continue the sale until all are closed out.

Webb Bros. & Perkins,

Tireless Toilers for Trade, Antioch, Ill.

Special Prices

On STOVES of all kinds, CUTTERS, BOB SLEIGHS.

Purchase Now and Save Money.

A. P. AMES & SONS, Antioch, Ill.

A Terrible Accident.

John C. Richardson, while on his way Home, after Attending his Father's Funeral is Killed by the Cars.

The Body Found This Morning Near the Depot at Antioch.

This village was thrown into wildest excitement at an early hour this morning, when word was brought that John C. Richardson, was found alongside the tracks of the Wisconsin Central, mid-way between the depot and residence of W. S. Rinear.

The facts as we understand them are these. Richardson, who had attended his father's funeral here Monday, after visiting a few days with relatives here left the home of his brother-in-law, F. A. Drom, at about 11:45 p. m. and started for the house of his brother-in-law, W. S. Rinear, who we understand was to accompany him north on the 12:54 a. m. That was the last seen of him alive At the time of leaving Mr. Drom's house it was snowing and drifting terribly and it is probable that in crossing the track he was struck by a south-bound limited freight that passed here about midnight. This seems to be the most probable theory, as the passenger train made a stop here to let off three passengers. Not calling for Mr. Rinear as agreed upon, he assumed that Mr. Richardson had changed his plans and paid no further attention to the matter until advised of his death this morning. The body was discovered by some passengers on the milk train and taken in charge by relatives and the Coroner notified.

Mr. Richardson was postmaster at Prairie Farm, Wis., where his wife was at the time of the accident. Words cannot express our sympathy to the family in their double bereavement. He was a member of Prairie Farm Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, and held an insurance in that Order of $2,000. The members of Antioch Tent, No 98, K. O. T. M. are requested to meet at THE NEWS office, Friday evening, Jan. 24, at 7:30 sharp, to arrange for the funeral.

Murder at Waukegan.

Just as we close our forms for the press, news reaches us of a terrible crime committed in Waukegan, yesterday, (Wednesday.) As we learn it, three farmers of Half Day, named Carl, Backus and Dillon, had a dispute over some land, in which Carl threatened the life of Backus. Carl was arrested by Constable Rice, taken to Waukegan and lodged in jail without being searched by the constable. Carl was arraigned before Justice Shatswell and on entering the court room asked where Backus was, at the same time drawing a 44-caliber Navy revolver, and shot Dillon (who was present) dead. The murderer was disarmed and placed in jail. Carl is a bachelor, and Dillon is a married man, both being about 60 years of age. Carl, we learn, said he intended to kill both Dillon and Backus. Coroner Knight held an inquest, after which the body was taken to Half Day.

OLD QUESTION AT ISSUE.

Supreme Court Renders a Riparian Rights Decision.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 18.—The Supreme Court has just rendered a decision on the subject of riparian rights. One of the cases in question was that of the South Chicago & Southern Railway Co., vs. Chas. B. Shedd and Gertrude H. Hardin.

The Supreme Court holds that the application of riparian rights to the property in question was wrong. "The policy of the State," says the opinion, "has been to stock its water, both streams and lakes, with fish, as a means of giving cheap and valuable food to the citizens. With this purpose regular appropriations and expenditures are made. If we depart from the reasonable rule we have established the small non-navigable lakes would become the private waters of riparian owners, pertinent to their lands, with exclusive rights thereon as to boating, fishing, and the like, from which the body of the people would be excluded."

It had been contended in the case that the land would have properly passed to the State under the swamp land act. But it is held there is nothing in the contention. The court rules against claims made of tax title in the lands and concludes as follows:

"The tax title sought to be set up in the various cross-petitions not being valid it was not error to dismiss all these cross-petitions on that question. Neither was there possession continuous upon and exclusive under such deeds in color of title. The answers putting in issue the right of Shedd and Hardin to the bed of the lake as follows, the decree of the Circuit Court finding they by mesne conveyances became the owners of the lake bed, was erroneous. There was not error in dismissing the cross-bill. The decree is in part affirmed and in part reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion."

The effect of this decision is to render the second patents invalid, and that the first patent owners go to the water's edge with riparian rights of accretions, but do not take fee to the land under the water to the center of the lake, as was decided in the trial court.

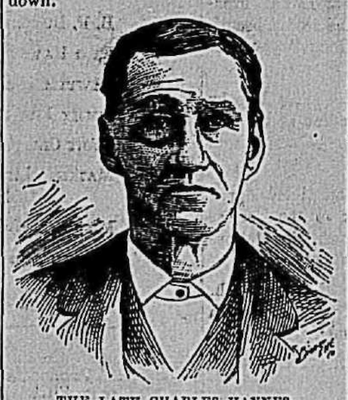
AN OLD SETTLER GONE.

Charles Haynes, One of the Oldest Settlers of Antioch, Passes Away.

Paralysis the Immdiate Cause of His Death. A Brief Sketch of a Useful and Busy Life.

"It's not all of Life to Live, nor all of Death to Die."

In THE NEWS of last week, brief mention was made of the condition of Mr. Haynes, who was stricken by paralysis Tuesday morning, to which recital other than that he remained in an unconscious condition until Friday morning, January 17th, at about ten o'clock, a. m., at which time he breathed his last, never having regained consciousness from the time he was stricken down.



THE LATE CHARLES HAYNES.

Charles Haynes was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26, 1816, died at Antioch, Ill., Jan. 17, 1896, aged 79 years, 22 days.

At the age of three years Mr. Haynes' mother died and he was thus early in life compelled to buffett this cold and cheerless life deprived of a mother's love and guiding hand, but that he made the best use of his natural ability and the circumstances surrounding him, his subsequent career abundantly shows.

From some data furnished us by the deceased last October, on the occasion of the close of his 53rd year of residence in this town, we glean the following: Mr. Haynes first settled in Antioch, then known as the Gage Settlement, September 26, 1842. At that time there were but six houses, four being log and two frame structures.

In 1843 Mr. Haynes purchased from the government, the farm just outside the incorporate limits of this village, owned by him at the time of his death, and upon which he resided continuously, nearly fifty years. About three years ago he came to reside with his son, R. M. Haynes, with whom he remained to the end.

To enter into anything like a history of the life and labors of Mr. Haynes, during his long residence and useful life here, would be a repetition of the history of Antioch, as we find him identified with all progressive movements that had for its object the enlightenment and betterment of mankind. During his residence here Mr. Haynes held various township offices, being a Justice of the Peace for a number of years. Ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in distress his friends were bounded only by the circle of his acquaintances, and many people have cause to remember him thankfully, and contemplate his death with feelings of sorrow.

Mr. Haynes was the father of six children, four of whome survive, namely: Messrs. L. M., M. D. and R. M. Haynes, of this village, and C. M. Haynes, of Chicago.

The funeral was held at the Christian Church, Monday afternoon, Rev. T. J. Holloman delivering the funeral address to a large and attentive audience, who had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to an old settler, citizen, friend and neighbor.

The remains were laid at rest in the cemetery at this place, by the side of his wife, who had gone on before. THE NEWS extends sympathy to those who weep.

Obituary.

RICHARDSON:—Thomas C. Richardson was born in Pennsylvania in 1828 and removed to Antioch, Lake County, Illinois, in 1865, where for a number of years he engaged in the occupation of shoemaker, also carried on a retail grocery business in the building lately occupied by W. H. Emmons as a drug store. He held the position of Postmaster in this village under the first administration of President Cleveland and also conducted a small notion store in connection therewith. About three years ago he removed to Baron County, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming and lived until the time of his death, which occurred January 16th,

For nearly a year previous to his death he had been in poor health and his death, although a sad blow to his family, was not unexpected and when the end came it was a great source of relief to the friends to know that he was prepared to go, having lived a Christinn life for many years. Mr. Richardson had formerly been a member of the M. E. Church, but several years ago united with the Christian Church of this village, of which he remained a consistent member up to the time of his death. He was a man of more than average intelligence, a forceable and logical writer on Theological subjects, in which he took an especinl interest. As a man, a neighbor and a friend he was kind and considerate of the feelings of others and the large concourse of old neighbors and friends that assembled at the Christian Church Monday morning to pay a last tribute of respect to his memory, attests the esteem in which he was held. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. T. J. Holloman, and the prayer and Scriptural reading by Rev. P. S. Lent. The funeral was held under the auspices of Lake Lodge I. O. O. F. and the remains laid at rest in the cemetery at this place.

Mr. Richardson was the father of eight children, four boys and four girls, three of whom survive, namely: John C. Richardson, of Prairie Farm, Wis., Mrs. N. S. Burnett, of this village, and Mrs. G. C. Shugart, of Fond du Lac, Wis., besides his second wife, Nancy A. Richardson, of Baron County, Wisconsin and numerous grand children, to all of whom THE NEWS extends sympathy.

DEATH OF BRYANT BLOSS.

A Very Sudden and Sad Ending of a Bright and Promising Young Man.

BRYANT BLOSS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ward Bloss, of Trevor, died at the home of Mrs. John Efinger, in Antioch, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 18, 1896, aged 19 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The circumstances leading to the death of Bryant are peculiarly sad and painful to relate. Deceased had been a sufferer for many years from what the doctors term hemorrhagic diathisis, *i. e.* a condition of the blood vessels which rendered it very dangerous for him to do anything to break them. He had lately been suffering from two aching teeth, and on Friday, in company with Dr. E. H. Ames, went to G. R. Olcott's dental rooms and had the teeth extracted. One of the cavities did not bleed but little, but the other troubled him until evening, when he called Dr. Ames, as the cavity still discharged considerable blood. Dr. Ames treated the blood vessels and asked him to notify him immediately if the flow commenced again. Mr. Ward Bloss, the father, was in town, but at the urgent request of Bryant, he returned to his home, feeling that all would be well. After supper, Dr. Ames was again called, the cavity having again commenced to bleed, this time very badly. At midnight, there being no decrease in the flow, the father was sent for, and later the mother, and at 7 a. m. on Saturday, he was removed from the office of Drs. Ames & Jamison, where he had been all night, to Mrs. John Efinger's, his boarding place. From that time until noon it was a battle between life and death; sometimes a report would be heard that Bryant was better, then again that the blood was flowing harder, then it had been stopped, etc. It was an anxious time for the loving father and mother, and the many friends hoped that all might yet be well. But alas! after dinner Bryant rapidly grew worse, and at about 3 p. m. his spirit went out to its reward.

Bryant Bloss was born Dec. 15, 1876. He had a happy disposition, which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. For the past winter he had been attending the Antioch schools, and all who knew him feel very keenly his untimely and sad death. He united with the Liberty Congregational Church, Jan. 26, 1895. He was an original member of the Sunday School, which was organized four years ago, this membership continuing until his death. He was an active member of the Christian Endeavor Society. His associates in these societies will miss his cheerfulness, sweet spirit and willingness to help in the work. He was especially loyal to his pastor and Sunday School Superintendent. He was an exemplary young man in every particular, and the world is better for his having lived in it. Would that there were more such young men as Bryant Bloss in this world.

The funeral was held from the family residence on Monday afternoon, the house and grounds being crowded with friends, to pay the last tribute of respect to their departed friend. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Davidson, of the Salem M. E. Church, after which a long cortege followed the remains to their last resting place in Cypress Cemetery.

The father, mother and brother have the sympathy of all in their dark hour of bereavement.

Contributed by A Friend.

Thou hast taken our cherished one.
God of love, Thy will be done!

Again has the Father, aye, the kind, the loving, the gentle Father, withdrawn the light from one home in our midst, where bereaved parents and brother, with bowed heads and bleeding hearts, submit, Oh! how sorrowfully, to the decree. They have just heard the last word of their darling—have seen the light of life and love go joyfully out of those beautiful eyes, and know that he has entered into rest. Oh! the agony of those long, long hours, when they first realize that they are bereft. But Oh! the joy and peace, as time wears on, of knowing that he is sheltered from all storms.

But not with these alone rests the sorrow. Bryant Bloss as he was known to us in his boyhood as the steadfast friend and thorough scholar, filled too large a place in our community to be easily forgotten. The announcement of his death was a sad blow to many. But only those who lose know the secret of grief.

Lay him low gently, his work is now done!
Smooth the earth o'er him and pass from the scene.
Plant o'er his bosom "perennial bloom."
Of blushing wild flowrets and sweet eglantine.
Like diamonds in sunlight, the dewdrops of morn
Bespangle the grave of our darling and friend,
His counsel we'll cherish at evening at morn,
While to the same bourn our daily steps tend.
Repose dearest Bryant, where sunshine and storm
Will sweep o'er thy bosom while kindred friends weep
And others in sadness will cease not to mourn
Whilst o'er thee in silence the myrtle vines creep.
We still hope to greet thee when life and its cares
Shall cease to afflict us with sorrow and pain,
In regions where all is eternally fair,
And zephyrs of paradise breath on the plains.

Card of Thanks.

We hope by this means to be able to reach our friends and neighbors that they may know we feel and appreciate the help and many acts of kindness and sympathy that came to us during the trying ordeal through whicd we have just passed, and especially Mrs. Efinger and her family with whom Bryant died; also his faithful attendants, the Dr. and Mrs. Ames.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Bloss, and family.

Card of Thanks.

We tenderly thank the friends of Prairie Farm, Wis., and Antioch, for their kindness in time of sorrow, and especially the order of Odd Fellows, at Baron, Wis. God be with them and the brother Odd Fellows at Antioch, to whom we tender our sincere thanks.

Mrs. N. A. Richardson.
Mr. J. C. Richardson.
Mrs. N. S. Burnett.
Mrs. G. C. Shugart.

Resolutions on the Death of Bryant Bloss.

The following resolutions were adopted by the students of room A of the Antioch School.

WHEREAS, Since our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our earnest co-worker, a bright active member of our class, a friend of generous motives and loving disposition.

Resolved: That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of the deceased.

Resolved: That in honor of his memory his desk be draped for a period of ten days.

Effie Harden,
Erma Vanpaiten,
Lottie Haycock,
Ira Boylan,
Anna Ames,
Jay Haycock,
} Com.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Lake County Agricultural Society will be held at the Town Hall, Libertyville, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

21w2 O. E. CHURCHILL, Secretary.

Notice.

On and after Feb. 10, 1896, F. W. Weigle will have charge of Hatch's Photo Gallery, and will be prepared to turn out the latest and best improved styles of work.

21w2 A. E. HATCH.

Reward Offered.

A reward of Three Hundred Dollars ($300.00) will be paid by the Millburn Mutual Insurance Company for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons instrumental in burning Mrs. Persons and William Knott's property, on Nov. 19th, 1895, insured by the Millburn Mutual Insurance Company. JOHN A. THAIN, Sec'y.

Millburn, Ill., Jan. 15, 1896.—21w2

A Coal Miner.

William Gilbride, of Assumption, Ill., writes: "Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the best remedy I have ever used for stomach troubles. I never felt better in my life, and I think every family should keep it on hand. It does more than is claimed for it."

W. H. Emmons.

Teachers' Meeting.

The Teachers Reading Circle will convene in Antioch, Jan. 25.

PROGRAM.
A. M.

Literature:
Eugene Scribe.....Miss Cannon
N. Willis.....Miss Pollock
Psychology—Lessons VIII and IX.....Miss Thom

P. M.
Physics—Gravitation to Falling Bodies.....Mr. Elskamp
Algebra—Fractions.....E. Taylor
Zoology—Echinodermata.....F. N. Gaggin

The last meeting was well attended. A paper on First Year in Country Schools and an Algebraic exercise by F. N. Gaggin and an excellent exercise in Physics by Mr. L. Elskamp were features of the day.

F. N. GAGGIN, President.
MISS POLLOCK, Secretary.

BANK OF ANTIOCH,

BROOK & MEINHARDT,

BANKERS.

—PART OWNERS—

MEINHARDT BANK, BURLINGTON, WIS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH.

Lv. Chicago.		Ar. At Antioch
11:00 PM	No. 1, Daily	7:36 AM
3:45 PM	No. 13, Daily (Milk)	8:05 PM
8:00 AM	No. 5, Daily ex. Sunday	8:36 AM

f—Stop on signal.

GOING SOUTH.

Lv. Antioch.		Ar. Chicago.
11:16 AM	No. 2, Daily	6:40 AM
7:21 AM	No. 14, Daily (Milk)	10:40 AM
5:26 PM	No. 6, Daily ex. Sunday	7:45 PM

f—Stop on signal.

W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent, Antioch.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NEWS.

"Driven
From Home,"
Wilton Opera House,
Tuesday Evening Next,
Jan. 28, 1896, at 8 o'clock,
Benefit of Antioch M. W. A.
Given by 25 Antioch Amateurs,
Supporting Mr. Charles A. Miner,
The Gifted Young Author and Actor.
See cast of characters in another column.

Read our Peoples' Column.

The days are perceptibly longer.

Bicyclers were numerous on our streets, Monday.

W. C. Scherf sends laundry to Burlington, every Tuesday. 6tf

Fresh Pork, from 2½ to 10c per lb., at Whitcher & Shotliff's.

Ten per cent. discount on robes and blankets, for cash, at B. F. Naber's.

For Rent—My meat market, with or without fixtures. A. Chinn, Antioch, Ill.

Mrs. Jacob LaPlant, of Platsburgh, N. Y. is visiting her neice, Mrs. Joseph Savage.

Rev. F. L. Moffatt will preach at the Disciple Church next Sunday, morning and evening.

Why buy poor bulk oysters when you can get the best solid meat oysters at Whitcher & Shotliff's. 7tf

There will be a masquerade ball at Wilton's Opera House on Friday evening, Feb. 21, 1896.

New scenery representing vicinity of Five Points, N. Y. is being painted for the production of "Driven From Home," which appears at Wilton's Opera House, Jan. 28.

Larkin's C. D. D. S. reports an enormous trade on Saturday last, the occasion of his Special Sale No. 1. Mr. Larkin puts great faith in the judicious use of printer's ink, and well he may.

In our report of the work of the several Agents of the Millburn Mutual Insurance Company, an error was made in the insurance written by James Murray. It should have been $8,350.00, instead of $83.50, as published.

We would call the attention of our readers to the ad. of Ayling Bros. A-B blacking, found in another column. It is a good article, and, if you have never tried it, procure a bottle from your dealer, and try the blacking on your stove. You will be pleased with the result

Yes, 'tis true;
Foley's Honey and Tar
Is the best Cough Medicine.
W. H. Emmons.

Revival services will be continued at the M. E. Church for two or three weeks. Rev. C. A. Hawn, of Tama, Iowa, will return to his home Saturday, Jan. 25, and Rev. E. S. Chappell, of Chicago, will come to Antioch, Monday, Jan. 27, to remain two weeks or more. The services last week were well attended. Several have started to lead a Christian life.

The Lake County Agricultural Society holds its annual meeting at the Town Hall, in Libertyville, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896. This will be an important meeting, as the question of changing the Board of Directors to eight members will be voted upon. This, if carried, will give the northern part of the county a chance on the Board. Let all who have an interest in the Society prepare to attend.

Choice lands on the crop payment plan for sale in Iowa and adjoining counties of Minnesota and So. Dakota. On this plan only ten per cent. cash is required. For the balance of the purchase money the purchaser sells one half the crop each year, the proceeds to apply on purchase money and interest. For information, maps and price list apply to Security Savings Bank, Waukegan, Ill. 35y1

One feature in Mr. Miner's drama, "Driven From Home," which appears at Wilton's Opera House Tuesday evening, never fails to amuse. This is the famous "boot-black scene" at Five Points, N. Y. Half a dozen of these grimy faced urchins are enjoying their favorite game of "craps" when disturbed by "Officer Patrick Kilkenny," Assistant Chief of the Police Force "bedad" the trouble they make for this poor man of brass buttons and blue, would make a man laugh who was mourning the decease of a mother-in-law.

The dog poisoner was on the rampage Saturday evening, and, as is usual, a good dog got the dose instead of some of the miserable little curs that are no good for any purpose whatever. The valuable English mastiff, owned by Mrs. A. Chinn, was found poisoned to death, Sunday morning, near the residence, on Lake Avenue. As the dog was never known to molest any one it seems hard to imagine that anyone would knowingly poison him. He was a great pet of the entire family, and is sadly missed by them.

The dynamite explosion at Prairie View, Saturday morning, noted in Saturday's paper resulted in the killing of Adolph Hoedecker. He was thawing out sticks of dynamite at a fire for blasting stumps and allowed the dynamite to catch fire, although this is not considered particularly dangerous and is not what caused his death. It is thought he dropped a fulminating cap out of his pocket which exploded and exploded the dynamite also. He was instantly killed. He was twenty-two years of age—*Waukegan Register.*

The best oysters in town—bulk or can—at Whitcher & Shotliff's. 7tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Will Gray is reported very ill.

C. A. Borbeck was in Antioch the fore part of the week.

The Misses Fiddler, of Woodworth, Wis., visited Antioch friends Monday.

E. L. Larkin, W. H. Emmons and L. M. Haynes were in Chicago yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pierce entertain the Euchre Club this (Thursday) evening.

We are pleased to note that James Brogan is able to be out again, after his recent illness.

Mrs. R. A. Douglass, of Camp Lake, visited her brother, L. M. Hughes, and family, Monday.

Mrs. Dibble and Miss Belle VanWormer, of Liberty Corners, spent Wednesday with Mrs. L. M. Hughes.

Miss Grace Judd entertained the Cinch Club Friday evening last, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Burke.

Ernest Foltz and sister, Miss Alice, of Burlington, visited their brother, C. O. and family, during the fore part of the week.

Austin Savage, of Hickory, is very ill, at the home of his parents. His recovery is earnestly hoped for by all his numerous friends.

Secure your seats for next Tuesday evening at the Opera House and see the beautiful play, "Driven from Home," presented by home talent.

Some very clever work is being done by Mr. Miner in the instruction of the two little girls who appear in "Driven From Home" next week.

John Moffatt has been appointed Application and Record Clerk for the Torrens Land System, which commenced operations last Monday. We congratulate John.

Fred Reinhardt arrived in Antioch, Tuesday, after a couple of week's visit with relatives in Wisconsin, and is once more behind the counters in C. O. Foltz & Co's. store.

Wm. Ayling, of Chicago, was out to his cottage on Bluff Lake, Tuesday, and made a short call on a few of his friends while here. He returned to the city on the evening train.

Mrs. Nancy A. Richardson was unable to attend the funeral of her husband, T. C. Richardson, Monday, being unable to make the journey from Baron Co., Wisconsin, on account of severe lameness.

Miss Emma Smart gave her schoolmates a skating party on Saturday afternoon last, the occasion of her fifteenth birthday. The ice was not in the best of condition, but the young folks had a gala time. Miss Emma was a model hostess.

Among those from a distance in attendance at the funeral of T. C. Richardson, were: Dr. John Fisher and daughter, Lena, of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Gus. Sugar and family, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and John C. Richardson, of Prairie Farm, Wisconsin.

The young friends of Ira Boylan gave him a surprise visit on Thursday evening last. Ira was taken completely unawares, but soon gained his equilibrium and made his guests feel at home. Games were played, refreshments served, and a general good time had by all.

We learn from a recent copy of the Viroqua *Republican*, that our old townsman, O. C. Stevens, has been appointed a member of the building committee for the new County house, to be built this spring in Vernon County. The selection is certainly a good one as O. C. will see to it that no rights of the people are lost.

We regret to note that David B. Bates, who has been ill for some time past, does not seem to improve in health. Mr. Bates is one of the early settlers of Antioch, and being well advanced in years, his recovery is rather doubtful. We trust, however, that he will agreeably surprise his friends by remaining with us for years to come.

The Euchre Club met at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tiffany, on Thursday evening last. Ten tables were played, and at the conclusion of fifteen games the prizes were awarded as follows: Lady's first, Mrs. G. Thayer; consolation, Mrs. F. Drom. Gent's first, Adolph Chamberlain; consolation, A. G. Watson. At the close of the games refreshments were served and highly enjoyed by all.

The folling persons who have been on the sick list for some time past, are reported as follows, to-day, (Wednesday) J. E. Perkins, slight attack of typhoid, somewhat better; Mrs. Phebe Ames, general debility, gaining; Watie Ames, typhoid, gaining; Mrs. Willett, general debility, somewhat better; James Barnstable, relapse pneumonia, somewhat improved.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Burmeister and a party of Chicago friends, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Herman, Saturday and Sunday. The gentlemen of the party indulged in a rabbit hunt, and we have it on good authority that they captured everything in sight, except one poor little cotton tail which escaped with the remark that 'no printers or lawyers from Chicago, need apply.' Attorney Langhen says he will bring his brief along the next time he goes out rabbit hunting and compel that long-eared quadruped to listen to the ruling of the court.

Collector's Notice.

We will be at Antioch every Saturday; Lake Villa on Tuesday, and Millburn on Thursday.

F. G. HOOPER,
C. M. CONFER.

20tf

...The Event of the Season...

OPERA HOUSE, ANTIOCH.

Tuesday Evening, January 28, '96.

MR. C. A. MINER,

The Gifted Young Author and Actor, late of Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, Ohio, in his highly emotional and society Drama, in five acts and prologue, entitled:

Driven from Home!

Supported by a carefully selected and well drilled Amateur Dramatic Company,

Under Auspices of Lotus Camp, No. 557, M. W. A.

Cast of Characters:

Jacob Coosengimer, an old miser } **C. A. MINER**
Harry Clifton, an escaped convict... }

EDGAR JIVERS, a wolf in sheep's clothing.....W. R. WILLIAMS

GEORGE STANLEY, afterwards Judge of the Criminal Court of New York.....F. K. SHOTLIFF

JOE GIBBS, a sneak thief of New York.....FRANK PITMAN, JR

PATRICK KILKENNY, a New York policeman.....C. A. PITMAN

B. F. BUTLER, States Attorney.....J. J. BURKE

FILO RAWSON, Clerk of Court.....BERMAN BOCK

LAWYER HART, District Attorney.....A. G. WATSON

JIMMY FRESH, a New York bootblack, MASTER BERTIS OVERTON

MARY CLIFTON, afterwards Mrs. Judge Stanley, .MAUDE HARDEN

MATILDA JANE, a servant in Judge Stanley's house.....LELIA WILLIAMS

MISS CLIFTON, Judge Stanley's niece.....FLORA HARDEN

MINNIE AND CLARA, Judge Stanley's children.....LILLIE WATSON, NETTIE LITTLE

Jurymen, Ragpickers, Thieves, Etc.

SYNOPSIS:

PROLOGUE—Scene I—Broadway. Scene II—Fashionable ball room Fifth Avenue. Jiver's proposal. "I will leave New York forever."

ACT I—Scene 1, Judge Stanley's mansion. A lapse of eighteen years. Jiver's return from California. A wolf in sheep's clothing. Escape of Harry Clitton from Sing Sing prison. "Meet me at the end of the garden." The fatal letter. Driven from Home.

ACT II—Scene 1, Five Points, New York. Discovery of Mrs. Stanley. "I command you to leave my house." Edgar Jiver's vow. The robbery. Arrest of Mrs. Stanley.

ACT III—Scene 1, Hall in Judge Stanley's mansion. Matilda Jane's opinion of Mr. Edgar Jivers. Scene 2, Grand Central Hotel. "If they were both girls I would swear they were my children."

ACT IV—Scene 1, Exterior of Toombs. Snow Storm. Song—"Driven from Home." Joe Gibbs' resolution: "I will be there, and a witness you little dream of." Scene 2, Trial of Mrs. Stanley. Timely arrival of Joe Gibbs. "Hold, I am a witness in this court." Confession of Edgar Jivers.

ACT V—Scene 1, Interior of Toombs. Sentence of Edgar Jivers. Scene 2, Judge Stanley's house once more made a happy home, Return of Harry Clifton. Gibbs' reward.

Life's fatal error is atoned at last;
My future blest by pardons for the past.
'Tis mine again, the treasure flung aside,
Domestic love, true manhood's dearest prize.

Admission, - - - 15, 25 and 35 Cents

Doors open at 7:30; Performance begins at 8:00.

Reserve Seats on sale at C. O. Foltz & Co's.

S. F. Fritz, of 677 Sedgwick street, Chicago, says: "I had a severe cough which settled on my lungs. I tried a number of advertised remedies and also placed myself under treatment of several physicians, with no benefit. I was recommended to try Foley's Honey and Tar. With little expectation of getting relief I purchased a bottle. I had taken but few doses when I felt greatly improved; I was enabled to sleep, spitting of blood ceased, and by the time I had taken the second bottle I was entirely well. It saved my life.
W. H. Emmons.

Solid meat oysters—the finest we can buy—at Whitcher & Shotliff's. 7tf

No beauty without good health.
No good health with impure blood.
No impure blood if Foley's Sarsaparilla is used. Trial size, 50c.
W. H. Emmons.

Public Auction.

As I am about leaving Antioch, I will, on Thursday, Jan. 30, 1896, commencing at 1 p. m., offer at public auction at my residence, on Main Street, Antioch, the following described property: One heating stove, 1 chunk stove, 2 cook stoves, tables, chairs, 1 lounge, 1 bureau, 4 bedsteads with springs and mattresses, 3 washstands, 2 cupboards, and other small articles. Terms—$10.00 and under, cash; over that amount one year's time, at 6 per cent. No goods removed until terms are complied with.
N. PETERSON.

Cows at Auction.

The undersigned has a car load of choice young Cows, and will sell them at public aucsion, at his residence in Antioch, on Friday, Jan. 24, at 10 a. m. sharp. Several have calves by their side, the balance springers. Six months' time on approved notes, at 6 per cent.
A. CHINN, Auct'r.



A-B STOVE POLISH.

THE OLDEST —AND— Most Reliable Liquid IN THE MARKET.

....A FAST SELLER.....
....NO HUMBUG.....
....RELIABLE.....
....CLEAN.....
....SMOKELESS.....
....ODORLESS.....
....WATERPROOF.....
....BRILLIANT.....
....DURABLE.....

WE Lead. Others Follow.
Ask Your Jobber for "A. B."

Try Our C-D 5c PASTE POLISH. 21y1

ANTIOCH SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

I. O. O. F. Lake Lodge meets in hall in the R. D. Emmons Block every Saturday evening. Third degree members invited. JOHN COLEGROVE, N. G. F. A. DROM, Sec.

ANTIOCH Y. M. C. A. Meetings at Rooms, on Maine street, for men and boys, every Sunday, at 3 p. m. Come. FRANK TILLOTSON, Pres. F. G. HOOPER, Sec.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 827, F. and A. M., of Antioch. Regular communications first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.
C. E. VANPATTEN, Sec. E. H. AMES, W. M.

LOTUS CAMP, No. 557, M. W. A., meets the first and third Monday evening of each month, in their hall, over Webb Bros. & Perkins' General Merchandise Store, Main Street. Visiting Neighbors always welcome. C. H. PITMAN, V. C.
C. M. CONFER, Clerk.

ANTIOCH TENT, No. 98, Knights of the Maccabees. Regular reviews first and third Friday evening of each month, in Maccabee Hall, Victoria street. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome.

The W. C. T. U. meets at Y. M. C. A. rooms every Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Meeting consisting of a short program, followed by the regular business meeting. All ladies interested in the temperance work are cordially invited to attend.
ANNIE CANNON, Cor. Sec.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Rev. F. L. Moffatt, Pastor. Sunday services—Sunday School, 10:30 a. m.; Preaching at 11:30 a. m., followed by Communion; Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting, 6:30 p. m.; Evening preaching service, 7:30 p. m. Seats free and all are welcome to all services.

M. E. CHURCH, Rev. P. S. LENT, Pastor. Sunday Services—Preaching 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School at 12 M; Epworth League Devotional Meeting 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:45 p. m.; Five-minute Object Sermon to Children each Sunday morning; Stereopticon-illustrated Sermon the first Sunday evening of each month. Young Peoples' Prayer Meeting, Tuesday evening, at Y. M. C. A. rooms. Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening. Sunday School Teachers' Meeting, Friday evening, at Y. M. C. A. rooms. Ladies' Aid Society alternate Wednesdays.

THE FORT HILL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Elder T. J. Holloman, Pastor. Preaching every alternate Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday, at 10 a. m.

LAKE COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge—DeWitt L. Jones.
Clerk—A. L. Hendee.
Treasurer—James Murrie.
Superintendent of Schools—M. W. Marvin.
Sheriff—George H. Brown.
Circuit Clerk—W. M. Ragan.
States Attorney—C. T. Heydecker.
Coroner—Dr. F. C. Knight.
Surveyor—J. H. S. Lee.

ANTIOCH TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.
Supervisor—George D. Paddock.
Clerk—Charles E. VanPatten.
Assessor—Herman Bock.
Collector—Frank G. Hooper.
Highway Commissioners—A. B. Hermann, A. J. Felter, Richard Kaye.
School Trustees—J. C. James, Jr., I. R. Webb, A. T. White.
Treasurer—E. B. Williams.
Justice of the Peace—John J. Burke.
Constables—William Burke, Peter Strang.

ANTIOCH VILLAGE OFFICERS.
President Board of Trustees—John Welch.
Village Trustees—Dr. E. H. Ames, J. C. James, Jr., R. J. Cubbon, A. G. Watson, M. A. Howard, F. A. Drom.
Clerk—Frank Pitman, Jr.
Treasurer—Thomas Wilton.
Police Magistrate—George D. Paddock.
Marshal and Street Com.—Charles Pitman.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

From 10 to 25 lbs. per month by a harmless treatment administered by practicing physician of 17 years' experience. No bad effects; no detention from business; no starvation; no wrinkles or flabbiness follow this treatment. It improves the general health, clears the skin, and beautifies the complexion as endorsed by physicians and leading society ladies. Thousands cured

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL confidentially. For particulars call, or address with 6c in stamps

G. W. F. SNYDER, M. D.,
401 McVICKER'S THEATER BUILDING, CHICAGO

New Advertisements This Week.

C. O. Foltz & Co., Antioch.
Larkin's C. D. D. S., Antioch.
R. D. Wynn, Waukegan.
J. C. James, Jr., Antioch.
F. D. Battershall, Grayslake.
J. J. Longabaugh, Grayslake.
Ayling Bros. (A-B) Chicago.
James Vick's Sons, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Miscellaneous Wants.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head, of thirty words or less, 25 cents, each insertion. Additional words one cent per word, each insertion.

FOR SALE:—A farm of 105 acres, well improved, good buildings and about 1½ miles from Loon Lake depot, on W. C. R. R. Address THE NEWS, Antioch, Ill. 5tf

WANTED—A situation for man and wife to work at one of the Summer Hotels. Competent for all kinds of work. For particulars and references address J. W. LANDIS, North Chicago, Lake Co., Illinois. 20w1*

FOR RENT—Farm of 80 acres on Fourth Lake, containing new buildings, including ice house, wind motor well, boat house, etc. Modernly arranged for Hotel purposes. A. A. SMITH & CO., 686 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill. 21w4*

WE MUST HAVE HELP—We pay men and women $10 to $18 per week for easy home work. No books or peddling. Steady employment guaranteed. Send stamp for work and particulars at once. HERMANN & SEYMOUR, 213 South Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. 21m3

WANTED—A MAN—To sell Canadian Grown Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Roses, Shrubbery, Seed Potatoes, etc., for the largest growers of high grade stock. Seven hundred acres, hardy, profitable varieties that succeed in the coldest climates. No experience required and fair treatment guaranteed. Any one not earning $50 per month and expenses should write us at once for particulars. Liberal commissions paid part time men. Apply now and get choice of territory. LUKE BROTHERS COMPANY, Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale!

Second-hand Cutters, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Harnesses, Robes, Blankets, and other articles used in a Livery Barn.

At Grice's Livery Barn,
ANTIOCH, ILL.
jan15'96tf

Village Lots For S
R. JOHONNOTT,
ANTIOCH, ILL

GEORGE W. McFATRICK,
Specialist for Diseases o Eye and Ear.
1015 to 1017 MASONIC TEMPLE
For testimonials, . . . CALL ON . . .
C. H.





RO RELIITY.
Man
THE GREAT
FRENCH REMEDY
produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It is not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address
ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 271 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO,
For Sale at Antioch, Ill., by Ed Larkin. 14nov96*

We Come a Knocking, A Knocking at Your Door.

Previous to Our Annual Inventory the following

LOW : CLOSING-OUT : CASH : PRIC

1 pound pail Plow Boy Smoking Tobacco		35 cent
1 "	Bargain Smoking Tobacco	15 "
1 "	Fine Cut Tobacco (good stock)	20 "
1 "	Bargain Baking Powder	15 "
1 "	Choice Cleaned Currants (1 lb. cartoon)	5 "
1 "	Fine California Evaporated Peaches	5 "
1 "	Choice Carolina Rice	4 "
4 "	package Gold Dust Washing Powder	18 "
1 "	large can Mustard Sardines	7 "
1 "	Kranz' Mixed Candy	10 "
1 "	bar Lenox Soap	3 "
1 "	Best Loose Muscatelle Raisins	7 "
1 "	Best Layer Raisins	8 "
1 5-gallon Keg Honey Drips Syrup		$1.00
1 gallon Finest Tennessee Sorghum		35 cents
1 sack Finest Patent Hulled Buckwheat Flour		55 "
1 can Fancy California Apricots		13 "
1 " " "	Crawford Peaches	13 "
1 " " "	Bartlett Pears	15 "
1 " " "	White Cherries	15 "
1 " " "	Green Gage Plums	13 "
1 " " "	Egg Plums	13 "

We call your attention to our large line of Ladies' and Gents' SHOES. For fit and wear they are unexcelled. If you want Galloway Coats, Felts and Rubbers, Gloves and Mittens, Plush Caps, Overcoats, Clothing, Ladies' and Gents' Ice Skates, etc., for the next two weeks, call

—AT THE—

Antioch Department Store,

We have 15,000 surface feet stored full of goods.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS,
Antioch, Illinois.

N. B.--Agents for Chase & Sanborn's Celebrated World Fair Coffees.

Wanted!

One Hundred People to Buy 100 Woven Wire Springs at

$1.10 EACH.

Bed-Room Suit, consisting of Bedstead, Bureau and Commode

FOR $9.99.

This offer is good only until Jan. 31, '96,

At J. C. JAMES, JR.'S

Furniture and Undertaking Store, Antioch.

Grayslake Department.

HEADQUARTERS AT THE GRAYSLAKE PHARMACY.



Three Specials!

Oranges, per dozen, - 10 cents
Buckwheat Flour, per sack, - 50 cents
Full Cream Cheese, per pound, 10 cents

Always the Cheapest,

F. D. BATTERSHALL.

GRAYSLAKE CASH STORE.

GRAYSLAKE POST-OFFICE.

SOUTH MAIL

Goes.....9:40 A M and 5:30 P M
Goes.....7:47 A M and 5:56 P M

NORTH MAIL

Goes.....5:56 P M
Goes.....9:40 A M

STAR ROUTE GOING WEST

Goes.....9:30 A M
Goes.....10:30 A M

All mails closed fifteen minutes before train

AMY M. WHITE, P. M.

Wisconsin Central Lines--Time Card.

GRAYSLAKE STATION:

Trains arrive as follows:

GOING NORTH:		GOING SOUTH:	
.....f	12:35 a m	No. 2.....f	4:27 a m
.....f	9:40 a m	No. 6.....f	5:56 p m
(Milk)..	5:30 p m	No. 14 (Milk)	7:47 a m

Stop on signal.

W. B. HIGLEY, Agent.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

KING SUN LODGE, No. 115, F. & A. M. Reg. communications, on Saturday evening, on or full of moon. S. C. LITWILER, W. M. THOMSON, Sec.

GRAYSLAKE CAMP, No. 1341, M. W. A. meets nd third Saturday of every month. E. BROOKS, Clerk. WILLIS STROWS, V. C.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.— Services Sun- 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School



Just Received!

And on track now,
THREE CARS OF

Best Bran

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Also all kinds of Feed on hand and for sale at bottom prices.

Yours, for low profits,

J. S. Murrie,

Grayslake, Illinois.



I wish

To thank my many patrons that on this, the first anniversary of the opening of my store in Grayslake, I can truly say that my sales have far exceeded my expectations for the first year. And by honest, fair dealing, I hope to double them in the year 1896. I carry a good quality of nearly everything kept in a general store.

I hope

To receive all my former and many new customers. Our motto is: "Cash and small profits," and when we advertise we try to do as we say.

Respectfully,

W. W. Edwards,

Grayslake, Ill.

E. F. SHAFFER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Gray's Lake, Ill.

Calls promptly attended to 29

GRAYSLAKE LOCALS.

Our school scored a success Saturday evening. A large and appreciative audience attended the entertainment. Every number showed careful preparation and the delivery of the children who took parts showed a marked improvement in the management of the school in that particular line. The recitation of Maud Tonies seemed well-nigh perfect as to enunciation and expression. The program was varied by songs, all were good. Little Earl Thomson sang in public for the first time in sweet, childish tones about "Why Don't Parents Visit the School." Well, Earl we would answer if we could, but we can't understand it either. However we are certain it would benefit all concerned if parents became better acquainted with the teachers and school life of their children. We should like to mention again each feature of the interesting occasion, but will not, as we printed a program last week. The basket social was enjoyable and the drawing of baskets resulted in several laughable combinations.

A prominent citizen of this place hands in the following notice:

"Officers and members of the Chicago and Wisconsin Inland Lake, Electric R. R. Co. from Chicago will address a meeting here Friday evening, Jan. 24. They will start from Wheeling, using the North Western R. R. to there, thence north using the old grade near Libertyville, going through sections 35, 27, 17, 7 and 6 and section 1 in Fremont and Sec. 36, 35, 27, 26, 23, 29, 20, 19, 18, 7 and 6 in Avon. Will carry freight, express and passengers summer and winter on double track. Let all come to the meeting, free, and hear its advantages and route explained by maps, charts, etc." "By request of R. R. Committee."

Rev. George W. Coleman, a representative of the American Bible Society, preached here Sunday morning and evening. A branch was organized for Avon township, with the following officers.

President, J. J. Longabaugh.
Vice President. John Christian.
Secretary, Orsen Washburn.
Treasurer and Depository, Mrs. J. Longabaugh.

Bibles in every form of binding and style may be obtained of Mrs. Longabaugh for a nominal sum.

Griffin & Strows, the well known firm of undertakers and furniture dealers have decided to give their town a lift and extend their growing busines interests by building a large brick store. A lot was purchased of George Richardson, whose house will at once be removed to another locality. Work has already begun. Still the village grows, slowly but surely.

The Grayslake column is open to all those who wish to be heard in matters of news or public interest. Many have already availed themselves of the privilege. Let each contribute as circumstances permit and we shall have an interesting letter every week. Place your items etc. in the GRAYSLAKE NEWS box, just outside the drug store.

Quite a little fire scare was occasioned last Monday morning by an oil stove used to heat E. V. Harvey's dental parlors. The Dr. was out. The occupants of the store below discovered the smoke and quickly overcame the danger. No damage except by smoke and that not great.

John Hook Sr. and wife were the victims of a surprise last Friday evening, when a dozen of their friends dropped in on them unceremoniously. A very pleasant evening spent in social intercourse was the result, all retiring well pleased with the scheme.

Regarding the proposed Electric Railway, we trust all citizens of Grayslake will attend the meeting Friday evening. If the line is coming, we surely want it to pass *through* this town, not above or below it.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will be held at the usual hour, 6:45 p. m. Sunday. Topic: "How and Why Should We Testify for Christ. John 4; 2 to 15. Leader Mrs. Florence Lusk.

A number of the "boys," who had been working for the Metropolitan Ice Company, "struck" the other day. Their places were filled by Chicago men

The Ladies of the Grayslake Cemetery Association will meet at Mrs. I. A. Fenlon's in Hainesville, Jan. 30. Everybody welcome.

The Gages Lake Church is still holding revival meetings. Eight converts was the result of Sabbath evening efforts.

We have to correct an error made last week. The photograph gallery will not be removed from this place at present.

Skating parties are of frequent occurrance and a lively interest in this healthful pastime continues.

Don't forget the Pancake Reception at the residence of A. W. Whitmore, Thursday evening.

The next meeting of the Ladies Aid Society will be held at Mrs. J. T. Morrill's.

There was a "show" at Battershall's Hall, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Rising Sun Lodge No. 113 A. F. and A. M. met in special session Tuesday night.

Attend the Pancake Reception at A. W. Whitmore's this Thursday evening.

Personal Mention.

A. G. Leonard was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

George Thayer has been somewhat under the weather of late.

F. D. Battershall and family spent part of Sunday at Hainesville.

Mrs. H. H. Neville returned from her visit last Monday evening.

The young folks had a surprise party at E. E. Hendee's one evening recently.

Little Freddie Dazey is afflicted with the chicken-pox. One or two other cases are reported.

Wm. Thomson, of Fort Hill, accompanied by his son Charles, were in Chicago the first of the week.

Miss Guyneth Colby, of Libertyville, was taken quite ill recently, while visiting her sister at the Thomson residence.

Willis Gardinier, the geniel proprietor of the Grayslake Hotel, has been suffering from a severe attack of la grippe.

A. W. Thomson has returned from Bloomington, Ill., to which place he went for the purchase of a car-load of buggies.

Louis Allardt visited his sister Mrs. E. B. Sherman, over Sunday. Mr. Allardt sang at the school enteriainment Saturday evening.

The young ladies have changed the date of their leap year party to January 30th instead of January 31st. Invitations will be out in a few days.

Will Combs, of Fort Hill and Roy Paddock, of Volo, were in town Tuesday morning, enroute for Valparaiso, Ind., where they are attending school.

A quartet composed of A. J. Leonard, bass, Louis Allardt, tenor, Mrs. W. B. Higley, soprano, and Mrs. Geo. Thomson, alto, gave several fine selections at the entertainment Saturday evening.

Notice to Pay Up.

Owing to a contemplated change in my business, I would ask those owing me to come forward and pay up at once. I must have what is due me.

R. F. MADDEN.

Grayslake, Jan. 1, 1896.

ECLIPSES THEM ALL.

35½ Hours Chicago to Jacksonville, Florida.

The Monon Route with its customary enterprise has put on a new fast train that makes the run between Chicago and Jacksonville in 35½ hours.

This train is composed of elegant Pullman Perfected Safety Vestibuled, Open and Compartment Sleepers, including Drawing Room and Buffet Sleepers, as well as comfortable day coaches, with Monon Celebrated High-back Seats.

This train leaves Chicago daily at 8:32 p. m., arriving at Cincinnati next morning 7:30, Chattanooga 5:50 p. m., Atlanta 10:40 p. m., reaching Jacksonville at 8:20 the second morning, in ample time to make connection with all lines for points in Central and Southern Florida.

This is the fastest time ever made by any line between Chicago and Florida.

FRANK J. REED, Genl. Pass Agt., Chicago.
City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago.

For time cards, pamphlets and all other information, address L. E. SESSIONS, N. W. Pass. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn.

Why Insure with Strangers?

You can get BETTER RATES on Insurance, Real Estate, etc., with

J. J. LONGABAUGH,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
GRAYSLAKE, ILL.,

Who, being unable to call on you (ill health,) will make rates and terms that will pay you to call on him at his office in the Brick Store.

TREVOR, WIS.

Geo. Barhyte is on the sick list.

A. J. Buethke was a Chicago visitor last week.

L. E. Lamb, of Camp Lake, was in town last Monday.

Lon Williams, of Paris, is hauling screenings from here.

Mrs. Gever, of Chicago, visited with her son, H. Gever, over Sunday.

Wm. Hanson went to North Cape, to spend Sunday with his parents.

The Ladies' Aid Society met at the home of Mrs. Havens, last Wednesday.

One week more of cold weather will fill most of the ice houses around here.

Our blacksmith, H. G. Hanson, made a business trip to Milwaukee, last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Patterson, of Iowa, are staying with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Booth.

Sam Stewart, of Ashton, Iowa, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Stewart, recently.

County Clerk H. E. Robbins, and Sheriff Cropley, of Kenosha, attended the funeral of Bryant Bloss.

A Social entertainment and oyster supper was held after the installation of officers of Trevor Camp. No. 529 M. W. A. Wednesday night, Jan. 15.

Bryant Bloss, eldest son of Ward Bloss, died suddenly at Antioch, last Saturday afternoon. The funeral was held Monday afternoon, from his late home, and was very largely attended.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Messrs. Charlie Bishop and Kimball Cass spent Wednesday of last week in Chicago.

Mrs. Lutie Hollister, of Salem, visited her sister, Mrs. F. E. Stevens, on Friday.

Our Justice of the Peace has been kept quite busy of late.

Clarence Williams spent Saturday in Kenosha.

Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch, of Union Grove, visited their sons, Charlie and Arch Murdoch, of our village, during the past week.

Mrs. George Willett was an Antioch visitor on Friday last.

E. S. Castle took a car-load of stock to Chicago last Thursday.

Mrs. Hill, of Pleasant Prairie, is staying with her sister, Mrs. C. Jackson, during Mr. Jackson's illness.

This week will probably close our revival meetings, so don't miss them

Mrs. Davis and a friend from Fox River were the guests of Miss Blanche Eddy on Saturday last.

Look out for further notice of a musicale to be given in our village in the near future.

The Northwestern R. R. Company are repairing the bridge over the O'Plain river.

The Ladies Aid meets with Mrs. J. Gray this (Thursday) afternoon.

Quite a number of cases of hog-cholera are reported around here.

A few of the Salemites attended the evening services of the M. E. Church last Sabbath.

The entertainment and supper given by the Masonic lodge last Thursday evening was well attended and very much enjoyed.

C. Struck spent Monday in Kenosha.

Charlie Jackson has been very sick with pneumonia for the past week, and at present writing is still in a critical condition.

A large number of people from our vicinity attended the funeral of Bryant Bloss on Monday last. Bryant was a great favorite in our community and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

Dr. Huntly, a renowned speaker in most parts of the United States, will deliver a lecture in the M. E. Church of this place, on Saturday evening, Feb. 1. His subject "The Girl to Love and How to Treat Her." The lecture will undoubtedly be amusing as well as instructive, so come and hear it, one and all.

FOX LAKE, ILL.

C. Horan's condition is about the same.

W. F. Hodges is visiting his brother, in Chicago.

Henry Stanton's shepherd dog has returned home.

Mr. Stillman will build another cottage on the South Shore.

Pete Mitchell broke through the ice, but was rescued by the ice cutters.

John Lyke, Clayton Burket and Mr. Schriver has gone on a hunting trip to Earl, Ark.

C. J. Paterson has purchased of John Tweed eight acres of land to add to his Park.

Nichol s Kretchmyer was leading a bull, when the ring broke, and the infuriated beast knocked him down and would have gored him to death had not some school boys attracted the animal's attention so Mr. K. got out of its way.

ROLLINS, ILL.

Mrs. Rachel Kapple, of Grayslake, is spending a time at Mr Kapple's.

George Sheldon has his house plastered. Boyd Bros. did the work.

Messrs. Drury and Yocum have been cutting ice the past week for J. Mead, J. Carfield, W. Cremin, H. Edwards and O. Hook.

City visitors this week were C. W. Hamilton, Mrs. Stroink and son Fred and O. Hook.

Mr. J. Y. Schenck, editor of the Caddo, Ind. Ter., *Banner*, when his little girl, two years of age was threatened with a severe attack of the croup. He says: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor, but as our family physician was out of town I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved her immediately. I will not be without it in the future." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by W. H. Emmons, Antioch, and W. H. Strang & Co., Lake Villa, Druggists.

Lake Villa Department.

MR. L. W. ROWLING, at the Lake Villa Post Office, will receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE NEWS, and also forward advertising, job printing, etc. Items of news thankfully received, and should be in the hands of Mr. Rowling by or before Monday noon of each week. We want all the news. Drop it in the Post Office and we will ever be obliged to you.

BURKE & STOMBS, Publishers.
Lake Villa, Oct. 17, '95.

We learn that Miss Jessie Farrier is worse again.

Mrs. F. L. Boutwell entertained her Sunday School class last Wednesday evening.

F. L. Boutwell had an operation performed on one of his limbs by Dr. Shaffer last Saturday.

While coming home from Antioch last Saturday night, James McFadden's horse became frightened and ran away, throwing Jim and wife and little boy from the buggy. The little boy was quite badly hurt.

Mrs. David VanPatten has had a very pleasant visit from her brother, Dr. A. H. Johnson, of Lockport, New York, and his family. Dr. Johnson, who is a prominent specialist, has an appointment in Chicago, which we all hope may be made permanent.

The ladies of the Sand Lake Cemetery Association will meet with Mrs. S. Wright on Thursday, Jan. 30, 1896.

Mrs. J. F. King, Sec.

Pay Up Notice.

Having decided to move from Lake Villa, I desire that all persons owing me on account call and settle the same at the earliest possible moment. I need what is due and ask you to promptly pay up and oblige. JOSEPH PESTER.

Lake Villa, Jan 15. 20w3

HICKORY, ILL.

We are sorry to say Austin Savage is not any better.

We regret very much to have Mr. Confer move back to Antioch.

The welcome faces of Mr. and Mrs. White were seen at church Sunday.

Some of our young people attended a surprise on Mr. Melville, of Russell.

Mrs. Marilla Webb has returned home, after an absence of three weeks.

Better roads are asked for through the press. Why not the Hickory people make a bee and gravel the four corners around the church. A good gravel bed is near by and there is no reason why we should not have at least the four corners graveled. It would be a great favor for pedestrians. Let some one take the matter in hand. Also replace the steps in front of the church. Ladies it is leap year, so urge the above matter at your homes.

Remember the birthday entertainment, Friday evening, Jan. 24, at the church. For those under fifteen years old admission as many pennies as years old. Over fifteen, 15 cents. A good program has been prepared. Hot coffee and lunch served. A quilt to be sold by vote, so young ladies come from every direction, you will have a chance to get a quilt. Gents come prepared to help them, also to help a good cause.

The Hickory society wishes to extend their sincere thanks to the Rosecrans society for postponing their oyster supper until the 31st.

Ed. Webb, of Waukegan, visited friends here Sunday.

Skating seems to be the order of the day.

Misses Myrtle and Josie Mann were in Waukegan Saturday.

The choir meets with Miss Nellie McGuire this week Saturday night.

Allie Webb is staying at nome at present.

John McGuire, of Waukegan, spent Sunday with A. D. Webb.

CAMP LAKE.

Mike Gallagher is home from Valparaiso for a few days.

Miss Flora Orvis is at home from Waterford for a short stay.

Dr. C. W. Lichtenberg, of Chicago, spent Tuesday at this place.

The Lincoln Ice Co. finished filling their ice house Wednesday of this week.

Miss Mollie Slacks, of Munster, was the guest of the Gallagher family Saturday.

The report in regard to the death in the Camp Lake teacher's family was an error last week.

Mrs. F. N. Gaggin, of Antioch, was the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. H. McVey, Wednesday.

A few from this place attended the funeral of Bryant Bloss, which was held at his home near Liberty. Every one speaks very highly of Bryant and it was a sad blow to his many friends to hear of his untimely death. The bereaved family have the sympathy of this community.

The Historic Route.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, the model railroad of the South in equipment, roadway and service, is also the greatest in historical interest, more than fifty famous battlefields and five national cemeteries being located on the various lines of this system. This is the route of the famous "Dixie Flyer" through sleeping car line which runs the year round between Nashville and Jacksonville, Fla. For further information, address Briard F. Hill, 328 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill, or R. C. Cowardin, Western Passenger Agent, Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Missouri, or

W. L. DANLEY, G. P. & T. A.,
Nashville, Tenn.

SAVINGS. IDLE MONEY and surplus funds received and loaned on carefully selected real estate securities and the interest collected and remitted without charge. Loans made on time and terms to suit borrower. **LOANS.**

J. W. RANSTEAD,
167 DuPage street, Elgin, Illinois.

MILLBURN, ILL.

J. A. Thain visited in Kenosha, last week.

Miss Bell Buse, of Racine, is visiting friends here.

W. G. Thom returned last week from school at Valparaiso, Ind.

The Ladies' Aid Society met on Thursday of this week with Mrs. George Strang.

Misses Mary and Inez Jamieson, of Antioch, have been visiting in Millburn for a few days.

Mrs. Heddle, of Somers, Wis., is visiting relatives and friends here. F. W. Heddle is staying at A. Clark's.

Miss Nellie Trotter has gone to the city to spend some time. Her brother, Richard Trotter, has been quite ill.

The social event of the season was the golden wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Strang, which was held last Saturday at Albion Place. There were about forty guests and all enjoyed themselves to their fullest capacity. Among the gifts were a beautiful leather-upholstered reclining chair, fifty dollars, and a Montana coyote rug. Letters of congratulation were read and the spirit of rejoicing was everywhere present.

On last Saturday evening the M. S. and L. Club celebrated the second anniversary of its organization at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Stewart. The officers elected were: President, Nellie Trotter, Vice President, Addie Pollock, Secretary and Treasurer, Jessie Strang. Refreshments were served and the evening passed very pleasantly and all too quickly. The club is greatly indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart for their repeated kindnesses, and desires herewith to express its gratitude to them.

Antioch Localgraphs.

A Matter of Opinion.

A gentleman was greatly surprised and pleased the other day at the reply a lady gave to the question: "Do you plant Vick's Seeds?" Her answer was: "I always plant Vick's seeds in the front yard, but we get cheap seeds in the back yard, which I know is a mistake." It pays to plant good seeds, and we advise our friends who are thinking of doing anything in this line to send 10 cents for *Vick's Floral Guide* for 1896. This amount may be deducted from the first order. James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., are the pioneers in this line.

Are You Out of Work.

Perhaps you cannot get a job just now. If you knew how to make crayon portraits couldn't you make good wages? There is little expense in the materials, it's the knowing how that you can charge for. I can teach you how by mail, wont cost you much either. If you want to know all about it send 2c stamp to A. J. BRADSHAW, Traverse City, Mich.

The Habits of Children.

Should be closely watched and regulated by mothers. Carelessness in childhood often leads to serious trubles in after life. The digestive organs and bowels should be kept in the best possible condition to insure good health, not only for the present, but for years to come. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, a harmless but potent remedy, corrects all such evils in children. Twenty doses (for children) 10c, at W. H. Emmons'

A Prominent Lawyer,

Of Greenville, Ill., Mr. C. E. Cook, writes: "I have been troubled with billiousness, sick headache, sour stomach, constipation, etc., for several years. I sought long and tried many remedies, but was disappointed until I tried your Syrup Pepsin. I can cheerfully recommend it to any suffering from above complaints." W. H. EMMONS, Antioch.

A True Saying.

It has been said that habitual constipation is the cause of fully one-half the diseases that flesh is heir to. Keep your bowels regulated by Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and your system will be in proper condition to keep off diseases of all kinds. Get a sample bottle (10 doses 10 cents) of W. H. Emmons, and you will bless the day you did.

How to Cure a Bad Cold.

I had a bad cold and cough for several months and tried almost everything. Finally Mr. Hunt, the druggist at West Chester, recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. A 50 cent bottle cured me entirely.—AANER MERCER, Dillworthtown, Chester Co., Pa. W. H. Emmons, Antioch, W. H. Strang, Lake Villa, Druggists.

Editor of the Graphic,

Of Campbellsburg, Ind., writes: "I will carry your ad, at price named. Our druggist don't handle Syrup Pepsin and I want some of it myself I have taken two bottles and it did my stomach more good than any medicine I ever took, and I want more of it. I had a bad case of dyspepsin." W. H. Emmons, Antioch.

Pay Up Notice.

Having rented my shop and being about to move to Chicago, I request all persons indebted to me to call and settle at once. All bills not paid by January 25th will be placed in the hands of a collector. Please call and pay up. Yours Truly,

N. PETERSON.

Antioch, Ill. 20w2

Notice to the Public.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week are my busy days, and my friends will oblige me, in so far as possible, in refraing from bringing matters before me which require my legal attention on these days. Respectfully,

JOHN J. BURKE, J. P.

Another Good Man Gone Wrong.

He failed to use the Clinic Kidney Cure for his kidney complaint. $1.

THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
BURKE & STORMS,
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS,

For President of the United States, (1896)
HON. WILLIAM McKINLEY,
of Ohio.

For Governor of Illinois, (1896)
HON. ALBERT J. HOPKINS,
of Aurora.

J. J. BURKE, EDITOR.

A. H. STORMS, NEWS AND LOCAL EDITOR.

WE have it upon good authority that George R. Lyon, of Waukegan, will be a candidate before the Republican Senatorial Convention for member of the legislature. Two years ago Mr. Lyon made a very creditable showing in the district for the same position, but through a combination of circumstances brought about by the bolting republicans of McHenry County and the almost universal system of plumping votes indulged in by our McHenry and Boone County neighbors he was defeated at the polls. Had the people of Lake County been left to their own will in the matter and not held to the agreement by the party leaders, entered into at a meeting of the executive committee, to give one vote each, to each of the three republican candidates, Mr. Lyon would have been elected by a large majority, but with true manhood, worthy of the confidence the people of Lake County impose in him, he preferred defeat rather than an election under questionable means or unfair practices. The republicans throughout the district will keep this fact in mind and accord Mr. Lyon the loyal support that his manly course in the last election merits.

THE people of Chicago, irrespective of political affiliations, express very general regret at the death of Frank Lawler, whose career as an alderman of the city and later as a Congressman, though lacking in some of the essential elements of brilliancy, was nevertheless, devoted to promote the interests of that city as Lawler understood its needs and requirements. While Lawler held on to peculiar political environments, it was the fault of a condition not of the man, and his warm hearted, sympathetic nature gave him a hold upon the poor and laboring classes that many more brilliant men might envy. The evening *Journal* sums up his career with the remark: "He was a diamond in the rough, but never cut his friends."

IT is officially announced that Ex-President Harrison will wed Mrs. Dimmick, *after the lenten season*. Now that this fact is officially announced we trust that the enterprising news-gatherers will give General Harrison a rest, as he is evidently quite bashful, and so much attention given to his matrimonial affairs might detract from his political boom.

ASTRONOMERS calculate that the moon gets full about every twenty-nine and one-half days. Some of the lesser lights of this mundane sphere get full about twenty-nine and a half times during the same period.

CHICAGO has captured the Democratic National Convention, and as that is likely to be the greatest showing the democrats will make this year, we congratulate Chicago on securing it.

Hibbard to Divide His Salary.

Offers $300 Annually to Public Library if Made Postmaster.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan. 17.—The contest for the Highland Park postoffice has assumed a novel form. The latest candidate, Lewis B. Hibbard, is out with a public bid for the office, published in the local paper over his own name. He proposes to give $300 per year of the salary to the public library if he gets the office. A popular candidate is Miss Floyd, while W. M. Dealey, a prominent young Democrat, also wants it.

A. E. CASE JUSTIN K. ORVIS

CASE & ORVIS,

LAWYERS.

Suites Over Post-Office in Waukegan, Ill., and 512 Ashland Block, Chicago. 44tf

County Court Notice.

THE COUNTY JUDGE'S Office at the Court house, will be open from ten o'clock a. m. until three o'clock p. m., except on Fridays. The office will not be open on Fridays.
82tf D. L. JONES.

THE NEWS will publish your legals at legal rates post notices according to law, and save you all that trouble. Instruct your attorney, or county official to send them to us, or bring them yourself
BURKE & STORMS, PUBS., Antioch, Ill.

F. BAIRSTOW,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE AND GRANITE

MONUMENTS.

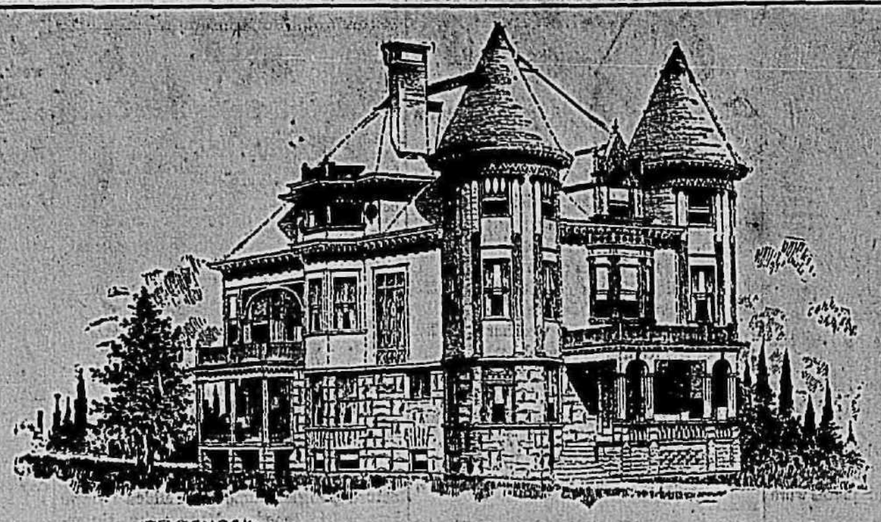
Cemetery Work

...Of Every Description...

Correspondence Solicited.

126 S. Genesee St.,

Waukegan, - Illinois.



G. R. LYON'S NEW RESIDENCE, WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Waukegan Department.

A CHANGE.

On and after Jan. 1, 1896, the Waukegan Department of THE ANTIOCH NEWS will be in charge of the Publishers, with whom all business must be transacted. THE NEWS is well-known as the best advertising medium in Western Lake County, and rates are low, circulation considered. Rates quoted on application. Thanking the people of Waukegan for past patronage. we solicit a continuance.

BURKE & STORMS, Publishers.
Antioch, Ill., Dec. 26, 1895.

Miss Florence Thacker entertained the Congregational choir Thursday evening.

The Michaels building on East Washington Street is being greatly improved.

The project of macadamizing Grand Avenue and West Street is again a topic of discussion.

Another carload of curves and street intersections for the electric street railroad arrived Friday.

A number of surveyors were busy Friday surveying about the harbor and all along the lake front.

City officers give notice that they will arrest anyone caught throwing ashes or rubbish on the streets.

Friday night occurred the "Autograph" social at the Presbyterian church, and it was quite well attended.

There was a very pleasant cinch party at Miss Hyland's, Tuesday night, at which quite a large number were in attendance.

Saturday night at 7:30 at their future home, 710 Bluff Street, John Brown and Miss Bertha Segler were wed by Rev. J. N. Lester.

Saturday was Armenian Christmas day. All the Armenians at the Wire Works, as in previous years, were granted a lay-off to celebrate the holiday.

J. K. Orvis has returned from Salem, where he went to take part in a case against a man charged with stealing a stack of hay. It was tried in a church.

The Ladies Committee of the Y. M. C. A. have made arrangements with the Laura Dainty Company, for an entertainment to be given in this city February 3.

Friday night a surprise party was tendered Miss Lylia Shea, at her home, 413 County Street, there being dancing, singing, games, etc., and a very pleasant evening was spent.

A surprise party was held at the home of Miss Emily Wynn Thursday night. The young people comprising the party was the Sunday school class of which Miss Wynn is a member. They had a very enjoyable time.

The class of '99 met Friday night after school, and the following officers were selected: Phillip Kinsley, president; Brown Thacker, vice president; Ben Thacker, treasurer; Louise Perine, secretary; George Bastian, sergeant-at-arms.

The stockholders of the Sovereign Lubricating Co. held their annual meeting Thursday night, and elected the following directors for the ensuing year: Nelson A. Steele, George B. Moody, W. J. Allen, I. M. Allen, Alfred Stripe.

Judge Willis was here from Geneva and took up the Waukegan-North Chicago litigation Monday afternoon. He gave leave to file information in a "quo warranto" proceeding returnable within five days, and it is probable that the mandamus proceedings will be heard at the same time.

Friday evening at the Sheriff's residence Misses Ida Brown, Stella Lucas and Maude Ferguson entertained friends royally at a mask party; unmashing took place at 10:00 o'clock, a delicious supper was served, after which there were many games and the guests dispersed at a late hour, having spent an enjoyable evening.

The doors of the shoe store, that for about four years has been run by H. Hall, were closed Saturday morning. The stock of this concern was turned over to Lobdell & Co., shoe dealers in Chicago, and Mr. Hall was engaged to run the business for a year. The year having expired the doors were closed.

Every one purchasing goods at R. D. Wynn's during the next three months can, by having their purchase tickets stamped, and sending them to Mrs. E. Spring, or leaving them with Mrs. C. B. George, receive a rebate for the hospital of 2 per cent. on groceries, and 5 per cent. on all other goods. At the end of each month these tickets so collected will be presented to Mr. Wynn and he will pay to the Hospital Association the amount as herein rebated.

The beautiful new home of George R. Lyon, now nearly completed, is located on the corner of Grand Avenue and State Street, Waukegan, and is one of the finest and costliest of the many handsome homes in this city. Situated upon the principal residence street of the city, surrounded by other beautiful homes, and commanding an enchanting view of Lake Michigan, no more pleasant home will be found anywhere. The dimensions of the building are 44x70 feet, with three floors above the basement. The material is rock-faced marble from St. Lawrence county, New York, up to the lintel course, at the top of the first floor windows. This stone is of a pleasing color, and the woodwork above is nicely harmonized with it. Above the marble work the sides are novelty siding up to the broad and neatly ornamented cornice, an ornamentation of balconies and porch cresting is of delicate spindle work. There is an entrance from a broad veranda on the Grand Avenue side, and the main entrance on State Street is from a porch of massive masonry, floored with mosaic. This entrance leads to a vestibule and from thence to the large reception room. Facing the entrance is a large rock-faced stone mantel, topped by a large plate mirror. At the left rises the broad staircase, making a quarter turn from the broad landing in its ascent. To the right a wide doorway, supported by heavy Corinthian columns and crossed by a plain grill, leads to the parlor, which is finished in curly birch. Back of the parlor is the library, finished to match the parlor. In the rear of the reception room is the spacious sitting room, entrance to which can also be had through a vestibule leading to the veranda on the Grand Avenue side. The finish of the sitting room, and the dining room back of it, is in English oak. The balance of the first floor is taken up by kitchen, bath room, pantries, and rear stairway. The kitchen is fitted with a combination gas and coal range, an electric annuncintion, etc. From the kitchen a passage leads to the basement and a hall to the rear stairway. On the second floor the chambers are finished in curly maple, sycamore, curly birch, oak, etc. The halls are all finished in quarter-sawed red oak. The third floor is devoted largely to a ball room, the ceiling being raised high up among the angles of the roof. The floor is of rock maple, finished to a glass surface. In the rear of this are the servants' rooms, finished in Georgia pine. In the basement is located the laundry with heater and slate tubs, the boiler, gas plant, coal cellar, storage room, servants' bath room, etc. The building is plumbed throughout for hot and cold water and gas; wired for electric lights and call bells, and supplied with speaking tubes. Every attribute of comfort and convenience has been provided for, and in its admirable arrangement constitutes a model modern home.

In the construction of this residence, Mr. Lyon has given preference to Waukegan and Lake County. The material for the mason work was nearly all furnished by Fred Bairstow; the woodwork was done by Phillip Sampson; the electrical work by the Waukegan Electric Light Co.; the mirrors and all other glass were furnished by B. L. Flagg, who also did the painting; H. C. Patterson did the plumbing; the mill work was from the factory of W. H. Dow; Aug. Jahnke did the cement work, and W. A. Melody the copper work—all Waukegan business men; and the brick were furnished by Spaulding Bros., of Gurnee.

J. H. S. LEE,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,

Office in New Bank Building,

Waukegan, - - - Illinois.

THE MODEL,

Temperance Temple,

WAUKEGAN.

Our Semi-Annual Clearing Sale.....

IS NOW IN FULL BLAST.

We offer our Entire Stock of Heavy and Medium Weight Goods at Less than Wholesale Prices.

—You can make your selection out of—

....Over 1200 Suits for Men and Boys....

.....Over 500 Overcoats and Ulsters.....

.....Several Hundred Pairs of Pants.....

Rock-Bottom Prices Only Found at

"The Model" Clothing House,

Temperance Temple, Washington St.,

11 WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Headquarters for Butter

-:AT WYNN'S:-

Good Dairy Butter,	18c
Fair Dairy Butter,	15c
Cooking Butter,	12c
Fresh Eggs,	19c
Fairbank's Cottolene, 3-lb pail,	20c
Lard, home rendered, per lb.,	8c
Canned Apples, new goods, gallon	20c

A splendid stock of Canned Goods at Bottom Prices,

AT Wynn's,

Cor. Washington and Genesee Sts. WAUKEGAN.

What Can We Do For You?

Is it an Inducement to Offer:

A few $6.00 Cloaks for - - - - $2.75 Each

All-Wool Dress Goods, per yard, - - 25c
An Invoice Assortment.

Ladies' Gossamers, from - - 25c to $3.50
An Assorted Lot.

Fairbank's Cottolene, 3-lb pail for - - 22c
Ask for it. It is the Best.

Popular Pckg. Mince Meat, 4 pkgs. for 25c
More of this Best of All Package Mince Meats.

Choice Grade Dried Apples, per lb., - - 5c

G. R. LYON & CO.
LEADERS OF LOW PRICES
WAUKEGAN. ILL.

BEST IN THE WORLD

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT

CURES MANY COMPLAINTS



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
THE OWEN ELECTRIC APPLIANCE CO.,
200 STATE ST.,
CHICAGO.

WILL CURE YOU

ESTABLISHED MANY YEARS

Headquarters for Sweet Peas

Mixed Varieties per pound 40 cents,
Half pound 25 cents.
Quarter pound 15 cents.

THE ONLY NEW DOUBLE SWEET PEA Bride of Niagara
True to name. Packet 25 cents, half Packet 15 cents.

The Wonderful Crimson Rambler Rose Only 15 cents.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1896,
THE PIONEER SEED CATALOGUE.
Chromo-lithographs of Double Sweet Pea, Roses, Fuchsia White Phenomenal, Blackberries, Raspberries, New Leader Tomato, Vegetables.

Tried and True Novelties.
Fuchsia double white Phenomenal
Blackberry, The Rathbun
Tomato, Vick's Early Leader,
The Earliest Tomato known.

Filled with good things old and new. Presswork on Novelty Pages entirely new idea—a real work of art. Full list of Flowers, Vegetables, Small Fruits, etc., with description and prices. Mailed on receipt of 10cts. which may be deducted from first order—really FREE—or free with an order for any of the above.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

JAMES VICK'S SONS

K&K·DRS·K&K·DRS·K&K·DRS·

WHAT IS A DOLLAR

A Plain, Simple Definition by Prof. Wm. Morse Cole of Harvard.

THE JUDGMENT OF AN EXPERT.

What It Is—How It Came to Be—What It Will Be if Free Coinage Prevails.

A college professor, William Morse Cole, formerly instructor in political economy at Harvard College, has written a pamphlet upon what would happen if the mints of the United States were opened for the free coinage of silver at the existing ratio, which presents some little considered aspects of the subject in a new light, and will repay the attention of thoughtful people. He states the question before the country as being whether the Government shall coin free an unlimited number of silver dollars, and still allow men to pay their debts in dollars containing 23.22 grains of gold or in dollars containing 371¼ grains of silver, as they may choose.

Having thus defined the case, which has been submitted to the judgment of the American people, he proceeds to examine the effect of coinage laws upon the price of bullion, and in beginning this inquiry propounds the fundamental question, What is a dollar? The answer is that a dollar is nothing but a verbal expression to which Congress arbitrarily supplies the meaning. Whatever Congress calls a dollar is a dollar. Its power of definition in this respect is absolute and illimitable. If it decreed that 300 grains of pig iron should be a dollar that is what a dollar would be, and the people who are advocating the free coinage of silver as a means of cheating their creditors by authorizing payment of debts in a coin less valuable than that in which the debts were incurred must often be surprised at their moderation.

But while Congress has unlimited power to say what a dollar shall be, it has no power whatever to fix what a dollar shall buy. It may decree that a dollar shall consist of 100 grains of silver, but it would not follow as a result of such decree that 100-grain silver dollars would buy as much as the present article. As a matter of fact, they wouldn't buy more than about a fourth as much. The Congressional fiat is powerless to create values, and fifty-three cents' worth of silver bullion would not, through the process of being converted into a disc, and of having the words "one dollar" and "In God we trust" stamped upon it, gain an additional forty-seven cents in value. It would be a dollar because Congress said so, but as compared with the dollar containing 23.22 grains of gold it would only be a fifty-three-cent dollar. It would buy no more, as soon as people "got on" to it, than to the amount of its commercial value. And it would, of course, expel the 100-cent gold dollar from circulation, under the operation of the so-called Gresham law.

That law has no connection with the late Secretary of State. It was named after Sir Thomas Gresham, an eminent merchant in his day, who was Lord Mayor of London three hundred years ago, and who made and recorded the observation that the worse currency invariably drives out the better. There is no mystery about this. It is a law whose operation is illustrated in the everyday experience of us all. If he is an average human being, the man who has a bright, clean note and an old dirty one, passes on the dirty one. If he has two quarters one of which is very much worn, he gets rid of that one. He keeps the best even when the difference is trifling and immaterial. How much the more, then, if he has two kinds of dollars, one of which is actually worth nearly twice as much as the other, does he use the one of lesser value and send the other one to some place where it is properly appreciated. Thus, in the event of the admission of silver to free coinage all our gold coin would become a commodity and most of it would be exported.

This would produce a serious contraction of the currency, but such a contraction would be far less important and disastrous than the attendant contraction of credit due to the uncertainties of the future. Upon this point Mr. Cole is very luminous and emphatic. He says:

"Hesitation over the acceptance of credit payments invariably follow in the minds of most men, from the expectation of a new and cheaper standard of money. The result of such a widespread check to activity can be only distress and business panic, rending all classes in the country. Many a man who has incurred financial responsibility in the past by contracting to do work within a specified time, or to pay for property or rights within a given time, will find that the banks or individuals from whom he had confidently expected to borrow are not only unwilling to lend, but eager to collect outstanding debts. Such failure to receive expected support will lead to countless bankruptcies. Each bankruptcy, moreover, will reduce the resources of many other individuals or business firms, and will cause new bankruptcies. These last, in turn, will start a new circuit, until none escape altogether untouched. The panic will be general!"

Mr. Cole anticipates that under the influence of a debased currency prices would rise, but he argues that the rise would be irregular, and that farmers and wage earners would be sufferers from the change. Thus he remarks:

"Of one class of commodities it is safe to make a prediction that the rise of price would come late rather than early. Even the poorest families are supplied with the bare necessities of life, and none have use for a much larger supply. Cereal products are so largely of this class that the demand for them would be but slightly increased, presumably, even if the incomes of most families were doubled. Thus the rise in price of plain foodstuffs would come much later than that for other things."

So, with regard to the wage rate, he sees no encouragement for the workingman: "Unfortunately," he says, "there is no ground for expecting higher immediate wages. Nothing in the changed situation will alter the relation of labor and capital or laborer and capitalist. When higher prices are realized in any industry the employers will be able usually to pay higher wages; but nothing in the situation will immediately compel them to do so. Either higher wages will come very slowly as a result of the increased cost of living, or else after long struggles between employers and employes, in which each failure will make subsequent struggles harder."

The concluding chapter of Mr. Coles' pamphlet is good enough to quote in full. Here it is:

"Free coinage, as proposed in the United States, would make a new standard of payments, to which all prices must adjust themselves, for free coinage would absorb comparatively little of the world's surplus of silver, and would barely affect the value of gold; it would give a new meaning to the word "dollar" in all contracts, and would make their value so uncertain that our credit currency, which is of vastly more importance than our specie or paper, would suffer an immediate and severe contraction, precipitating bankruptcy, shut-downs and general business stagnation, with consequent distress among those dependent upon day wages. As time passed it would raise prices, but in some industries earlier than in others, and it would raise most prices earlier than it would raise wages, and hence a good proportion of the people would be forced to pay higher prices long before they received higher incomes. It would enable land speculators, building owners, railroads, gas, electric and manufacturing companies to pay off their debts in money inferior to that borrowed, and would put much of this loss on savings bank depositors and investors of small means, who have saved at great sacrifices for old age, for dependents and for the education of children. Indeed, free coinage has nothing to recommend it and everything to condemn it. Its sole virtue lies in its profitable services for bullion owners and politicians. The politicians find it profitable, moreover, only in so far as they can induce others to disregard all reason and experience and blindly imagine that they see a panacea for the country's ills in free coinage of silver dollars."—Philadelphia American.

How Will Cheap Money Help the Farmer?

In a speech at Reinbeck, in Grundy County, the other day, ex-Gov. Boies advised farmers to take no alarm at the talk about "cheap dollars," since cheap money means higher prices for farm products and is therefore in their interest. This advice is in the same line with Gov. Altgeld's talk, in Illinois, about the present "200-cent gold dollar." These gentlemen both virtually admit that they do not expect the silver dollar, under free coinage, to retain its present current value. In saying so they take issue with their candidate, for Mr. Bryan, in his speech accepting the nomination for the presidency, distinctly and unequivocally declared:

"We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world."

A public speaker presumes upon the ignorance of his audience, when he urges his hearers to vote for cheap money on the ground that cheap money means more money, and that if money is more abundant they will get more of it for their crops. Farmers and workingmen, by voting for Bryan, can, if enough of them are for him, succeed in debasing the currency. They can make the money of this country less valuable than it is. But they cannot prevent the disastrous consequences of their action, nor avert the calamities which invariably follow the cheapening of the monetary unit of value. All that they can do is to shut their eyes to the teaching of history and take the risk.

The price of everything which is bought and sold depends upon two values, which must be equalized, before any two parties to any transaction can close a bargain. These are: first, the value of the article offered for sale, and, second, the value of the money given in exchange for it. If the dollar is made cheaper and poorer, of course farmers will have to get more of them in payment for their corn and wheat. But more dollars, if they are cheaper dollars, do not mean more value received. The man who supposes that they is ignorant as a child, and a hopeful victim for swindlers. He is not sharp."

We sell every year to foreign nations but one billion dollars' worth of our products. There is no magical power in coinage legislation to compel these nations to pay us for our products more than they think they are worth. If we reduce the value of our dollar they may pay us more of them than they do now; just as, if we should reduce the number of pounds in a bushel of wat from 60 to 30, they would take me in number of the lightweight bushels as if they were of full weight. But the would not take any more pounds of wheat, and they would not give us in exchange for them any more English sovereigns. In other words, we cannot sell them any more wheat by changing the weight of a bushel, and we cannot get any more value for our wheat by taking pay in cheaper dollars.

The experiment which the advocates of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 ask us to sanction by our votes is an experiment attended with fearful risks. The mere apprehension that this experiment may be tried has already filled the country with fear verging upon panic. It has paralyzed business. No element of uncertainty in business is so alarming as a doubt what the value of the dollar will be, within the next six months. With this uncertainty staring him in the face, the manufacturer refuses to make goods, the merchant refuses to buy them, improvement and enterprise wait, labor is unemployed, and the farmer loses his market. No class of citizens can profit by such conditions, unless it be the class known as speculators. All legitimate business interests demand money of steady value.

When the Gold Is All in England.

There's a smile of satisfaction on the silver magnate's face,
And he waits without a tremor for the outcome of the race;
And he dreams of trips to Europe, and of yachts and horses fine
When the gold is all in England—and the silver's in the mine.

There's a twinkle in his optic and a chuckle in his grin
And he drops a bit of silver in the slot near Bryan's chin;
And he plans to fool the public with his little cash combine
Till the gold is all in England—and the silver's in the mine.

He leaves to politicians all endeavors to explain;
He's crucified his conscience on the cross of sordid gain;
He merely pays the salaries, and waits with smile divine,
Till the gold is all in England—and the silver's in the mine.

He's waiting till each dollar's worth of silver in his hoard
Will bring him in just double what the country can afford;
'Tis then he'll pocket all the cash and shake each foolish dupe,
And the gold will be in England and Our Willie in the soup.

—Samuel Fewin, in Times-Herald.

Hogs and Cattle in Iowa for Thirty-one Years.

The great argument of the silver men with the farmers is that prices are low. Of course everybody knows that prices are low. But an intelligent man always wants to know, before he tries a remedy, what it is going to do for him. In fact, when a man is in bad straits financially he wants, if he is prudent, to be more careful than ever about trying experiments, for an unlucky one at such a time might ruin him completely.

When he is prosperous, as we were in 1892, he can take a flyer, and survive one mistake, but he doesn't want two mistakes in succession. The farmer is in poor condition in 1896 to have another experiment turn out on him as the experiment of 1892 did. Now everybody agrees that farm products are distressingly low. What shall we do about it? Mr. Bryan says give us free silver. Mr. Bryan is one of the fellows who led us into the 1892 experiment. He said nothing about free silver then. It was free trade then. Now he says all we need is free silver. He says this trouble about prices originated away back in 1873, and that things have been getting steadily worse ever since. He says that the trouble is that since 1873 we have been measuring things in money kept at par with our gold coin, and he alleges that gold has been steadily becoming dearer, as compared to farm products, making prices lower.

This argument will not stand examination. In the historical department of the State of Iowa at Des Moines is a file of the Dubuque Herald, reaching back before the war. The Herald has maintained a good market report through all of these years. These market reports have been examined, and average taken for each year, by taking the market quotations on the first day of each month from 1861 to 1892. This was done on wheat, oats, corn, butter, eggs, hogs and cattle. The prices during the paper money period were reduced to gold because it is the value of gold which is alleged to have arisen. Here are the figures on hogs and cattle:

	Hogs.	Cattle.
1861	$4.50—4.90	$1.70—2.10
1862	2.50—2.72	1.72—2.23
1863	2.77—3.24	1.07—2.38
1864	3.08—3.55	1.59—2.08
1865	6.44—6.81	2.30—3.54
1866	5.61—5.78	3.54—4.20
1867	4.50—4.78	.....
1868	5.33—5.57	3.57—4.21
1869	7.42—9.40	3.20—3.50
1870	6.85—7.00	3.50—4.00
1871	4.74—4.87	3.60—3.63
1872	3.63—3.77	3.10—4.00
1873	3.37—3.51	2.77—3.28
1874	4.08—4.88	3.34—3.90
1875	5.65—5.90	3.24—3.61
1876	5.25—5.49	2.80—3.39
1877	4.28—4.55	3.38—3.60
1878	3.11—3.17	2.07—3.34
1879	3.05—3.15	3.37—3.97
1880	4.08—4.19	.....
1881	5.40—5.61	4.14—4.43
1882	6.78—7.01	4.80—6.07
1883	5.51—5.85	4.44—4.69
1884	5.20—5.43	4.58—5.39
1885	3.83—3.95	4.03—5.08
1886	3.78—3.87	3.70—4.36
1887	4.66—4.81	3.34—3.50
1888	5.22—5.33	3.25—3.50
1889	3.94—4.11	3.18—4.07
1890	3.48—3.58	2.50—2.77
1891	3.93—4.06	3.00—4.00
1892	4.47—4.78	3.20—3.43

Summary hogs and cattle in Dubuque:

Average price of dressed hogs in gold, 1861 to 1867 and live hogs 1868 to 1870	$4.02@$5.38
Average price of live hogs in gold, 1871 to 1880	4.13@ 4.35
Average price of live hogs in gold, 1881 to 1892	4.69@ 4.87
Average price of beef cattle in gold, 1861 to 1870	2.20@ 2.84
Average price of beef cattle in gold, 1871 to 1880	2.87@ 3.20
Average price of beef cattle in gold, 1881 to 1892	3.70@ 4.27

The figures from 1861 to 1867 are on dressed hogs, as that was the way they were marketed at that time. That, of course, raises the price for those years. It is a further fact that in those years following the war the country was nearly stripped of hogs, which had a tendency to make prices high. The war comes in the first period also, when farmers by the hundred thousand were in the army, and every influence helped to make high prices.

And yet it will be seen that there is no average decline after 1873, down to 1892. There were years of low prices, and so there were before 1873, but the price of hogs in Dubuque, after our currency came to the gold standard (which means equal in value to gold), was the same as it was before. These figures completely disprove the theory that prices have any relation to the year 1873. They have none.

When Bryan Is Elected.

They say men will not have to work,
When Bryan is elected;
There'll be no toiler, hence no shirk,
When Bryan is elected;
For silver then will all be free
And, every morn and night, will be
Brought round in carts to you and me,
When Bryan is elected.

I know a man who wants a job,
When Bryan is elected;
His name is Peter, 'twill be Bob
When Bryan is elected;
He says for twenty "slugs" a day,
He'll hire himself, his horse and dray
Delivering silver down his way,
When Bryan is elected.

I know another who declares,
When Bryan is elected;
He'll silver-plate the golden stairs,
When Bryan is elected;
They'll just make laws to beat the band,
Repealing all with Sherman's brand
Like that one called "supply and demand,"
When Bryan is elected.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

He Wants to Know How Free Silver Coinage Will Help Them.

Farmer—I confess that I don't understand the intricate features of the silver question. I suppose that which is meant by free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is that any person in this or any other country who has silver bullion could take it to our mints and have it coined into dollars without cost to him, and that there shall be 16 parts of silver in each silver dollar to one part of gold that now enters into the coinage of the gold dollar.

Editor—You are right. That is just what is meant by it. What do you do for a living?

Farmer—I am a farmer, living in Illinois.

Editor—If the mints were thrown open to the coinage of the silver of the world, or even the silver of our own mines, can you tell me how you would get a single silver dollar that you don't now get without giving for it either its equivalent in labor or the product of your labor in the form of something you have raised on your farm?

Farmer—No, I can't; and that is just what sticks me. The silverites are talking that we will have good times again if we pass the free coinage law, and that we will not have good times until we do come to free silver coinage. They say we have not money enough in circulation, and it is that which makes hard times. I am sure times are now about as hard as they can be; but whether I would have any more money than I now have if the free coinage was brought about I can't tell. I confess that I can't reason it out that I would; for about three years past times have been wretchedly bad. When times were good I could never get anything for nothing. In 1892 we had the same kind of money that we now have and we were very prosperous. I suppose that if I was a silver mine owner I would want free silver coinage, too.

Editor—Exactly. The silver mine owners and the brokers are the only persons to be benefited by it. If you could get a fair price for your cattle, your wool and other crops, would you care anything about free silver?

Farmer—No, I should not. And to be candid, I don't know that I care anything for it now; but these silverites sort of upset me with their theories, which I could not understand.

Editor—If the tariff on barley, buckwheat, corn, oats, cabbage, wool, chickens and all the products of the farm was again raised to the figure it was in the McKinley bill, or near that, don't you think you would find the problem of hard times solved?

Farmer—I don't know but what that would settle it, for we had good times during the short period that we had the McKinley law. I have heard that a fearful amount of farm products are being shipped in from Canada and other places. The politicians don't care much for the farmers, and the tariff is only made to protect the manufacturer and the trust people.

Editor—Are you sure of that? Don't you know that the McKinley law placed a protective tariff on everything the farmer raised?

Farmer—I don't think it did much for the farmer.

Editor—Well, it did a great deal for the farmer, and the Wilson law cut the McKinley figures nearly in half every time, which enables the garden truck raised in Germany, Canada and other places to come into our markets and undersell the home products. I judge you are not aware of the differences between the protection given to the farmer in the McKinley law and that given him in the Wilson law. Let me tell you of some of the figures showing the duty on some of the articles of produce upon which the farmer makes the most profit. These figures are taken out of the tariff schedules printed by the Democratic Congress that passed the Wilson law:

Wilson tariff—
Apples, 20c per bushel.
Butter, 4c per pound.
Beans, 20c per bushel.
Cabbages free.
Cider free.
Cheese, 4c per pound.
Eggs, 3c per dozen.
Hay, $2 per ton.
Poultry, 3c, dressed.
Poultry, 2c, undressed.
Honey, 10c per gallon.
Hops, 8c per pound.
Milk free.
Onions, 20c per bushel.
Peas, 20c per bushel.
Potatoes, 15c per bushel.
Castor beans, 25c per bushel.
Flaxseed, 20c per bushel.
Wool free.

McKinley tariff—
Apples, 25c per bushel.
Butter, 6c per pound.
Beans, 40c per bushel.
Cabbages, 3c per head.
Cider, 5c per gallon.
Cheese, 6c per pound.
Eggs, 5c per dozen.
Hay, $4 per ton.
Poultry, 5c, dressed.
Poultry, 3c, undressed.
Honey, 25c per gallon.
Hops, 15c per pound.
Milk, 5c per quart.
Onions, 40c per bushel.
Peas, 40c per bushel.
Potatoes, 25c per bushel.
Castor beans, 50c per bushel.
Flaxseed, 30c per bushel.
Wool, 11c to 13c per pound.

You can see that the difference in these figures, between the McKinley Law and the Wilson Law, gives quite a margin for the importer and the middle man, and enables them to import that class of farmer's truck which really pays the farmer best. You know that ever since the Wilson bill has been the law the government revenue has been running behind about forty million dollars each year, or, in other words, we are spending that amount more than our income. Does it not strike you that we need a revenue bill that will do away with the necessity for selling bonds, but will keep us at least even and pay our interest on the government debt? Neither you nor I felt that we were paying any tax through the tariff because we were prospering, and at the same time the government debt was being reduced every year. That difference between the McKinley Law and the Wilson Law made a big difference in the prosperity of the farmers and may account largely for the hard times.

Farmer: If we had free coinage of silver would it not make money more plenty and easier to get?

Editor: How could it? If the mints were turning out bushels of silver dollars each minute, not one more dollar would find its way into your pocket than does now. We depend on the prosperity of the manufacturers and working men to bring us good times. Free coinage raises prices all along the line because the value of the silver dollar declines, and labor will be the last to be benefited by an advance. With idle men around you, would you ever look for an advance in wages? Certainly prosperity must be widespread before the price of labor, in wages, is materially advanced. In Colombia, South America, as well as in Mexico (both silver countries), commodities have advanced 100 per cent., while wages have advanced only 50 per cent. In Bogota, United States of Columbia, labor that was paid sixty cents per day in 1895, now receives ninety cents per day, though the cost of living has so far advanced that the laboring man is worse off than before. A poorer class of clothing had to be imported to meet the conditions of the laboring man. Free coinage of silver in the United States would affect prices and labor just as the silver basis has done in Japan, Russia, Mexico, United States of Colombia, and every other country where it has been tried. Mark this, not one country that is now on a silver basis took that position voluntarily, but it was forced upon them by exigencies over which they had no control. These silver mine owners are asking us to voluntarily go not only on a silver basis, but to invite the silver of all the world to come to our markets.

Farmer: Well, what do we need, in order to secure prosperity?

Editor: We want to produce work for our mechanics and laborers and start our mills and furnaces and work shops going on full time, and with full force of hands, then the silver craze will be forgotten just as the foolish greenback craze was. With a revenue bill large enough to keep the product of the foreign farms and factories out of our markets, our skilled mechanics will all find employment and that will also provide for the unskilled laborer; then our money will be kept in America, and not go abroad to make other countries prosperous. We are the greatest consumers in the world, and when our mechanics and laboring men are at work at good wages they buy liberally and live well, and that brings prosperity to the farmer every time. When the mechanic is idle or on half time, as he is at present all over the country, then you farmers find it hard to sell your products, and you feel hard times and wonder what brings it on.

Farmer—Then you think that free silver coinage will not help any part of the country except the mining districts?

Editor—How can it? You receive no money except for something you have exchanged for money, or for work done for some one else. If the National Bank in town here has received several bags of silver money, how are you to be benefited by it?

Farmer—I don't know.

Editor—Neither do I. You would not hear any discontent from the silver mine owners and their politicians if the Government bought all their silver and paid them $1.29 per ounce for it. Why should not the Government be required by law to purchase all your potatoes at, say, sixty cents per bushel, or your grain at 90 cents per bushel, as to be compelled to purchase all the silver at $1.29 per ounce? It would be just as sensible.

Farmer—I don't see but it would be just as right, too.

Editor—If the farmers and mechanics are led into voting for free silver this fall and bring on us at least four to six years of much harder times than we now have they will have but themselves to blame for it. The silverites are fighting for their interests and are not caring for the interests of the farmer or mechanic. Their politicians voted in the Senate to defeat the Dingley bill, which would have provided enough revenue to run the Government without selling any more bonds. They voted that way in order to compel the Republican Senators to vote for free silver coinage. By that vote they showed their readiness to throttle anything or everything in order to bring about their pet measure. Note the argument running through all their speeches, Bryan's particularly. They are trying to array the farmer and the working people against the money power—bankers, manufacturers and capitalists. They have nothing but their unreasonable assertions to advance as a cure for our present hard times, while the Republican party can point to the great benefit that ample protection has already done for us, through the McKinley law with reciprocity to open up the South American markets to us as it did in 1892. If we have a protective tariff that will run the Government by providing sufficient revenue, that same protection will start our manufactories and give employment to honest toil at good wages, and prosperity will spread all over our blessed land, making the farmer as happy as the employed mechanic.

"Keep Off the Grass."

(By the author of "The Little Dinner Bucket.")

I read a "sign" the other day,
"Keep off the grass" it said;
A man in blue the rule enforced
With helmet on his head.
The lawn was green and freshly cut,
But just across the way
A "factory" stood in silent gloom,
As in reproach, to say:
"Get on the grass"—ten thousand strong,
The turf is good and deep
Around "McKinley's porch" this fall,
Take neither rest nor sleep;
Crowd in from every town and State
And hear a word of cheer;
Then bear it out, and tell it o'er,
The people wait to hear;
That "good old times" are coming back,
For every trade and class.
Ring bells, swing flags, stand up and shout,
We're walking "on the grass."

Bryan and the Illinois Farmer.

In one of Mr. Bryan's speeches to the farmers of New York, August 28, he delivered himself of the following sentimental wail over the condition of farmers in his native State. "I met a farmer in Illinois. He was a schoolmate of mine in college—a college graduate. He is a man of exemplary habits, honest, frugal and industrious. He had his three children with him in the room, and the tears rolled down his cheeks as he told me that if conditions remained as they were it was the saddest thing he had to contemplate that he could not give to those children the education and advantages he wanted to."

It happens that the name of this farmer is known, and the sequel will detract largely from Mr. Bryan's jeremiad. The gentleman to whom he refers is William Conover, who lives on his mother's farm near Virginia, Cass County, Illinois. He has a brother who has written a letter concerning this particular case to the Illinois State Journal. Mr. Oscar Conover is a Republican, and he says that his parents were well-to-do farmers, who had accumulated sufficient property to enable them to give to each of their sons and daughters when they started out in life for themselves, either a good farm worth ten thousand dollars, or its equivalent in money. His brother William, Mr. Bryan's friend, did not like farming. Oscar says that "When a jolly, toddling boy, he had rather hunt bumble bees' nests with his favorite dog than to help make hay." He took a college education, engaged in pursuits more hazardous than that of farming, and lost his fortune. The crime of 1873 was not in any sense responsible for this loss, nor the Republican administration, nor the financial policy of the government, nor the gold standard. Mr. Oscar Conover concludes: "We farmers have been very prosperous until 1893, yet Mr. Bryan says these gold men have been cornering the market for twenty years, spending money in buying foreign titles for their daughters, and that the picture he draws of the Illinois farmer is only one in ten thousand. All we want is McKinley and protection."

This is a typical case in point. Mr. Bryan's illustration is about as pertinent as most of his other illustrations and instances. The cry for free and unlimited coinage of silver comes up from the unsuccessful in life, most of whom have no one to blame for their misfortunes except their own incapacity. They would be equally incapable under any financial system. The idea that they would make money if money were cheap is an illustration. They are like a certain farmer and stockdealer in Central Illinois who was at one time worth $100,000 or more, but lost it by speculation in grain in a bucket shop. He is now on the street spending all his spare time, of which he has a great deal, in denouncing the crime of 1873 as the cause of all his bad luck. Mr. Bryan's picture of the Illinois farmer gives a very erroneous impression of his actual condition. All of Mr. Conover's brothers and sisters have added to the fortune left them by their father except this one, and with the exception of William, all of them are for McKinley, protection and sound money.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ANTIOCH NEWS

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

GEN. HARRISON'S VOICE

It is Heard in New York on the Vital Issues of the Great Campaign.

PERILS OF POPOCRAT SUCCESS.

A Stirring Address in Which All Questions Are Handled in a Masterly Way.

New York, Aug. 28.—At Carnegie hall, Thursday night, an immense and enthusiastic audience gathered to hear the issues of the campaign discussed by ex-President Benjamin Harrison. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew presided over the meeting. Both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Depew were the recipients of ovations when they entered the hall. Upon calling the gathering to order, Mr. Depew delivered an address on campaign issues, at the close of which he introduced ex-President Harrison, who at once entered into a discussion of the issues. He spoke at considerable length, being very frequently interrupted by applause. Referring to his appearance as a campaign speaker he said it was due to his sense of the duty he owed to the country to combat the fallacies sought to be foisted upon the people by the Democratic party and its allies. He acknowledged his respect for the feelings which actuated the gold Democrats in occupying the position they do, but said they must not expect the Republican party to reorganize itself because the Democratic party had disorganized itself. The Democratic party had once more exhibited its capacity to be ruptured and a party that cannot be split was a public menace. When the leaders of a party assembled in convention depart from its traditional principles and advocate doctrines that threaten the integrity of the government, the social order of our communities and the security and soundness of our finance, it ought to be split, and it dignifies itself when it does split. A bolt from any party is now and then a most reassuring incident and was never more reassuring and never had better cause than now. The Republican party fronts the destructionists and trumpets its defiance to the enemies of "sound money." It will fight, however, without covering any of the glorious mottoes and inscriptions that are upon its banner. Continuing, Mr. Harrison said:

"That is a leading issue of a campaign which most agitates the people. In my opinion there is no issue presented by the Chicago convention more important or vital than the question they have raised of prostituting the power and duty of the national courts and national executive. The defense of the constitution, of the Supreme court of the United States and of the President's power and duty to enforce all of the laws of the United States without awaiting the call or consent of the governor of any state is an important and living issue in this campaign. Tariff and coinage will be of little moment if our constitutional government is overthrown. When we have a President who believes that it is neither his right nor his duty to see that the mail trains are not obstructed and that interstate commerce has its free way, irrespective of state lines and state courts, who fears to use our ancient and familiar power to restrain and punish lawbreakers, free trade and free silver will be appropriate accompaniments of such an administration and cannot add appreciably to the national distress or the national dishonor. (Applause.)

"The atmosphere of the Chicago convention was surcharged with the spirit of revolution. Its platform was carried and its nominations made with accompanying incidents of frenzy that startled the onlookers and amazed the country. The courts and the President were arraigned for enforcing the laws, and government by the mob was given preference over government by law enforced by the court decrees and by executive orders. There was no calm deliberation; there was frenzy. There was no thoughtful searching for the man who from experience was most able to direct public affairs. There was an impulsive response to an impassioned speech that selected the nominee. Not amid such surroundings as that, not under such influences, are these calm, discreet things done that will commend themselves to the judgment of the American people. (Applause.)

"They denounce in their platform interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions. Mr. Tillman in his speech approved this declaration. It was intended to be in words a direct condemnation of Mr. Cleveland as President of the United States for using the power of the executive to brush out of the way every obstacle to the free passage of the mail trains of the United States and the interstate commerce, and, my friends, whenever our people approve the choice of a President who believes he must ask Gov. Altgeld or any other state permission to enforce the laws of the United States, we have surrendered the victory the boys won in 1861. (Applause.)

"My friends, this constitutional question, this division between the general and local authorities is a plain and easy one. A disturbance which is purely local in a state is a state affair. The President cannot send troops or lend any aid, unless the Legislature calls upon him for help, or the governor, if the Legislature is not in session. But when a law of the United States is invaded and broken, it is the sworn duty of the President to execute it, and this convention arraigns the President for doing what his oath compelled him to do. Comrades for the great war for the Union, sons of those who went out to battle that the flag might not lose its luster, will we consent after these years (cries of 'No!') that the doctrine which was shot to death in the great war shall be revived and made victorious in a civil campaign? (Cries of 'No!')

"But the assault does not end there. The Supreme court of the United States and the federal lower courts are arraigned because they used the familiar writ of injunction to suppress violence, to restrain men from breaking the law, and that platform plainly means—I will show you that it was so understood in the convention and in the committee on resolutions—that the Democratic policy was that when the Supreme court, exercising its constitutional power and duty, gave an interpretation to a law of the United States that was not pleasing to Congress they would increase the number of judges and pack the court to get a decision to please them. (Applause.)

"My friends, our fathers who framed this government divided its great powers between three great departments—the legislative, executive and the judicial. It sought to make these independent, the one of the other, so that neither might overshadow or destroy the other. The Supreme court, the most dignified judicial body in the world, was appointed to interpret the laws and the constitution, and when that court pronounced a decree as to the powers of Congress or as to any other constitutional question, there is but one right method if we disagree, and that is the method pointed out by the constitution—to amend it to conform with our views. That is the position today.

"You are to answer, then, my fellow citizens, in all the gravity of a great crisis, whether you will sustain a party who propose to destroy the balance which our fathers instituted in our system of government, and whenever a tumultuous Congress disagrees with the Supreme court and a subservient President is in the white house, that the judgment of the court shall be reconsidered and reversed by increasing the number of judges and packing the court with men who will decide as Congress wants them to. (Applause.) I cannot exaggerate the gravity and the importance and the danger of this assault upon our constitutional form of government.

"I do not intend to spend any time in the discussion of the tariff question. That debate has been won, and need not be protracted. It might run on eternally upon theoretical lines. We had had some experiences, but they were historical and remote, and not very instructive to this generation. We needed an experience of our own, and we have had it. It has been a hard lesson, but a very convincing one, and everybody was in the schoolhouse when it was given him. A panic in 1893 of most extraordinary character has been succeeded by a gradual drying up, less and less, until universal business distraction and anxiety prevails over all of our community. I do not believe there has been a time, except, perhaps, in the very heat of some active panic, when universal fear and anxiety and watchfulness, even to the point of desperation, has characterized this great metropolis as it does today. (Applause.) Men have been afraid to go away for a vacation. They have felt that they must every day in this burning heat come to the city and watch their business. That is the situation.

"What has brought it about? Gentlemen, who is there to defend the Wilson tariff bill? Who says it is a good tariff measure? (A voice: "Nobody.") I don't believe a candidate can be found to say that it is. Mr. Cleveland repudiated it. It was so bad that he could not attach his official signature to it, and it became a law without it. He said it was full of incongruities and inequalities. What has been the result of that measure? It has failed to produce revenue enough, supplemented by our internal taxes, to maintain the government. There has been an annual deficit approaching $50,000,000 every year, and the national treasury has been continually in a state of embarrassment. Our manufacturers, left without adequate protection, have been successively and gradually closing up and putting out their fires. But not only has this produced such an effect, but it has practically contributed to the financial depression that we are in. The maintenance of the gold reserve up to $100,000,000 by the government for the redemption of our notes was essential to confidence in the stability of our finances. When the government reserve runs down people begin at once to say: 'We may come to a silver basis if gold is going out.' The reserve is generally down and this fear is greatly increased, but how can you keep a gold reserve of $100,000,000 when you have not got $100,000,000 in the treasury all told? How can you maintain this gold reserve for redemption of notes when you have an annual and continuous deficit and your income not equaling your deficit? So that, my friends, this tariff bill has not only contributed, by increasing importations, by taking away the needful support for our own manufacturers, but it has contributed in the way of increasing the silver scare to bring us into the present condition of distrust and dismay which now prevails. (Applause.)

"But I do not intend to follow that question further. I am quite as much opposed to cheapening the American workingman and working woman as I am to cheapening our dollars. (Applause). I am quite as strongly in favor of keeping days' work at home as I am gold dollars. (Applause).

"My friends, as a Republican, I am proud of many things, but I can sum up as the highest satisfaction I have had in the party and its career that the prospect of Republican success never did disturb business. (Applause). In connection with this financial matter, do we all realize how important the choice of a president is? Do you know that, as the law is now, without the passage of any free coinage of silver at all, it is in the power of the President of the United States to bring the business of the country to a silver basis? All he has to do is to let the gold reserve go, to pay out silver when men ask for gold, and we are there already. It is only because the presidents of the United States that we have had, and the one we have now, have regarded it under the law as his public duty to maintain the gold basis, maintaining that parity between our silver and gold coins which the law declares is the policy of the government, and because he has the courage to execute the powers given to him by the resumption act to carry out that declaration of public law. I undertake, therefore, to say that if Mr. Bryan, or a man holding his views, were in the presidential chair, without any legislation by Congress, we should be on a silver basis in a week's time. (Applause).

"The silver question—what is it? Do you want silver because you want more money, a larger circulating medium? I have not heard anybody say so. Mr. Bryan is not urging it upon that basis. If anybody were to seek to give that as a reason for wanting free silver he would be very soon confounded by the statement that free silver would put more gold out of circulation than mints of the United States could possibly bring in in years of silver, and that instead of having more money we would have less. (Applause.) With our six hundred and odd million of gold driven out of circulation we will reduce our per capita money of this country between eight and nine dollars. So it is not for more money. We have an abundant supply of circulating medium—gold, silver, national bank greenbacks, treasury notes, fractional silver. We have something like $23 per capita of our population. What is it, then, that creates this demand for silver? It is openly avowed. It is not more dollars, but cheaper dollars that are wanted. It is a lower standard of value that they are demanding. They say gold has gone up until it has ceased to be a proper standard of value, and they want silver. But how do they want it.

"Now, my friends, there is a great deal of talk about bimetallism and the double standard and a great deal of confusion in the use of those terms. Bimetallism is the use of the two metals as money where they are both used. By a double standard they mean that we shall have a gold dollar and a silver dollar which will be a unit of value, by which all property and all wages and everything is to be measured. Now, our fathers thought that when they used these two metals in coinage they must determine the intrinsic relative value of the two, so that a comparison of the markets of the world would show just what relation one ounce of silver bore to one ounce of gold; how many ounces of silver it took to be equal to one ounce of gold in the markets of the world where gold and silver were used, and they carefully went about ascertaining that. Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton gave their great powers to the determination of that question, and they collected the market reports and they studied with all their power that question, and when they found what appeared to be the general and average relative value of these two metals they fixed upon a ratio between them. Now, what was the object of all that? Why did they lump it all? Because they fully understood that unless these dollars were of the same intrinsic value that both of them could not be standards of value, and both could not circulate. (Applause.)

"As things are now the silver dollars that we have are supported by the government, and the government that supports this silver bullion has issued these dollars on its own account—not for the mine owner—and it has pledged its sacred honor it would make every one of these dollars as good as a gold dollar. (Great applause.) And that is a powerful support. Our Populistic friends propose that the man who digs silver out of the mine may bring it to the mint and have it stamped and handed back to him as a dollar, the government having no responsibility about it. These men would reject with contempt the proposition that free coinage was to come with a pledge on behalf of the government to maintain the parity of the two dollars. (Applause.) But this feeling is well adapted to touch the prevailing American bumptiousness and well adapted to touch that prejudice against England which many have, but can we do this thing ourselves? Is it a question whether we will do it, or ask anybody's consent whether we may, or ask the co-operation of somebody? Not at all. I tell you what this government can do alone. It can fix its money unit. It can declare by law what shall be the relative value of an ounce of gold and an ounce of silver, but it cannot make that last declaration good. (Applause.) It is unquestionably fully within the power of this government to bring this country to a silver basis by coining silver dollars and making them legal tender. They can do that.

"This government might say you shall take one of these dollars, but it cannot say and enforce its decree—if you should call out the regular army or navy and muster our great modern ships and the militia, and put William J. Bryan in command of them—it cannot enforce the decree that one ounce of gold is the equivalent of sixteen ounces of silver. (Great applause and cheers.) Not only that, not France and England and Germany can do that unless the markets respond. (Applause.) We can of ourselves, of our own wisdom, declare the unit of value. We can coin silver freely, but we cannot make sixteen ounces of silver equal to one ounce of gold unless it is. (Applause.) And it is not unless the merchants take it at that rate.

"What is the next suggestion. It is, my friends, in the case of free silver, what is the financial and moral equivalent of a declaration that 50-cent pieces are dollars. They might just as well pass a law that 50 cents is a dollar. That would not make it so, would it? It would be a legal dollar; but it would not buy a dollar's worth of anything. What is the effect of that? The merchant would take care of himself.

"A man keeps a store down here on Broadway, and that law is going into operation tonight. He summons all his clerks and buys 25 cents' worth of pencils, and before he opens his store in the morning he has marked up his goods to the new scale. He can do all that. But there are great numbers of people, numberless people, who enlist our interest, and some of them enkindle our sympathies, who cannot use the pencil. Take the work of man. He cannot go to the pay roll with a pencil and mark it up. He has got to consult somebody. He has to enter into an argument. He has got to get some other man's consent before he can mark up his wages. Then there is the pensioner, those that are receiving pensions from this government for gallant deeds done in the war, and others for the loss of beloved ones. He cannot take his pension certificates, and when it reads eight dollars make it read sixteen dollars. He must wait for an appeal to Congress, and a Congress that is populistic in character would be unsympathetic. (Applause). Take the men who have life insurance. Can they, where the policy reads $5000, make it $10,000? No. Can the managers of these institutions make it right with them? No. This policy coerces integrity. (Applause).

"My friends, the men surely do not contemplate the irretrievable and extensive character of the disaster and disturbance and disruption which they are proposing for all of us in all our business affairs, great and simple. Take the laboring man; how full of sympathy they are for him. My countrymen, I never spoke a false word to the laboring man in my life. (Great applause). I have never sought to reach his vote or influence by appeals to that part of his nature that will pollute the intellect and the conscience. I have believed and I believe today that any system that maintains the prices of labor in this country, that brings hope into the life of the laboring man, that enables him to put by, that gives him a stake in the good order, the prosperity of the country, is the policy that should be our American policy. (Applause.) I have resisted in many campaigns this idea that a debased currency could help the workingman. The first dirty errand that a dirty dollar does is to cheat the workingmen. (Applause.)

"My friends, a cold statistical inquiry, non-partisan in its character, was made by a committee of the Senate in 1890 and some following years. The committee was composed of Democrats and of Republicans, and they set out to study as statisticians the relative prices of commodities and wages at different periods in the history of our country. This investigation covered the years of the war. It showed how prices of goods went up and in what proportion labor advanced. Goods went up rapidly because the pencil process is a quick process. Wages went up haltingly and slowly, because the employer has to be persuaded and the pencil won't serve.

"Now, I have here a memorandum of some of those facts resulting from that investigation. Labor in one period advanced 3 per cent.; goods, the things the men had to buy out of their wages for their families and their living, advanced 18 per cent. Through another period the laborers' wages advanced 10½ per cent., and the price of goods advanced 40 per cent. In another period the wages of the laborer went up 25 per cent, and the prices of merchandise advanced 90 per cent. In another period of the laborers' wages went up 43 per cent., and the price of goods 117 per cent. Now, these statistics are the result of a solid scientific inquiry made by men of both parties to determine what the truth was, and the truth they found that the enormous disparity between the advance of the cost of living and the advance in wages falls in exactly with what we would conclude in advance. Laborers, men who work, whether with head or hand in salaried positions, would do well to take these facts to heart and settle the question after that broad, deep inquiry to which Mr. Bryan invites you, as to whether you want to enter into another experience such as you had during the war, when wages advanced so slowly, and tediously and the cost of your living moved on so swiftly.

"I have sketched very hastily some of the evils that will result from this change to a debased dollar—a contraction of our currency by the exporting of our gold and a readjustment of everything. Now, who will get any benefit? Well, the man who owes a debt that he contracted upon a gold basis and is able to pay it with a 50-cent dollar. He and the mine owner who gets an exaggerated price for the products of his mine are the only two people, or classes of people, that I can see that would have any benefit out of it. They make a strong appeal to the farmer. They say it will put up prices. Well, in a sense, yes. Nominally, yet. Really, no. If wheat goes from 50 cents to $1.20 the price has been increased, you will say, but if the price of everything else has gone up in the same proportion, a bushel of wheat won't buy for the farmer any more sugar or coffee or farming implements, or anything else that he has to purchase.

"It invokes the idea that this government of ours shall pay not only its debt of honor but that they pay the interest on its bonds and the circulating notes in a debased currency. My countrymen, this country of ours, during the troublous times of the war may have had severe trials, but these financial questions are scarcely less troublous than those. Does not every instinct of pride, does not every instinct of self-interest, does not every thoughtful, affectionate interest in others, does not our sense of justice and honor rise up to rebuke the infamous proposition that this government and its people shall become a people of repudiators?" (Prolonged applause and cheers.)

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

One of the anomalies of this campaign is that the business man whose wisdom and experience is sought for by farmers and laboring men in their private matters, is considered by many of them as an unsafe adviser in political matters. The issues of this national election are business issues. The question is, how can the industries of the nation be revived? It would seem as if the judgment of the men who manage the industries should be consulted.

It is an odd spectacle to see a free silver orator who never did a day's work in his life, who has had no experience in managing business affairs, who has never organized or managed a labor employing industry, who has never paid a laboring man a dollar for work, and who never evolved a practical plan which resulted in giving employment to unemployed people, delivering an oration over the "fallen ruins of a dead industry," telling how it can be revived.

It took Bryan and the other Democratic orators two and a quarter years to pass the Wilson bill, although they had been telling the American people for thirty years that they knew the tariff question all by heart, and were agreed as to what they were going to do. How long will it take these same Democratic free silver orators to pass a free coinage bill? And what will happen to the country in the meantime?

The Democratic orators talked tariff reform thirty years before they got the consent of the American people to put their plans into effect. When at last the people consented to let them try their tariff reform, it took those orators two and a quarter years to agree upon the exact wording of their tariff law. In the meantime, while they held the country in suspense, the industries of the nation became paralyzed from doubt and uncertainty. If it took these tariff reform orators two and one-half years to make a law after thirty years of study, how long will it take these free silver orators to make a law after only five years of study? And if these two and one-half years of dispute and uncertainty on the tariff paralyzed the industries, what will become of these industries if another series of free silver speeches is hurled against them, seeing that these industries are more afraid of free coinage than they were of free trade?

The crop now in the fields of Nebraska would under ordinary conditions be worth $100,000,000. If the laboring men of the country were at work there would be a demand in the East for this crop. In every town of Nebraska the process of loading this crop into cars would be going on all over the state. As fast as the cars were loaded sight drafts would be drawn on Chicago, New York, Baltimore and other market centers and by means of these sight drafts the balance of credit would be transferred from the East to the West. Every bank in every Nebraska town would be easy, money would be plenty and, we would call that good times. Good times will come to the Western farmer when the Eastern laborer goes to work, and not till then. What would it avail the Western farmer to see trainloads of silver bullion passing through the country on its way to the Eastern mint to be coined, if the factories in the East were still idle, and the people out of employment. Would the mere coining of these Western silver dollars make a demand for bread and meat? The demand for Western food must originate in the East. If the West, unites with the South in forcing upon this country a policy which frightens the East, how will Eastern labor be employed and how can it buy Western food?

"It is because it is," says Bryan. Whoever heard a statesman use such words?

That was a very adroit campaign wail Chairman Jones issued for funds. The silver kings will see to it that Jones has all the money he needs, but he considers it strategy to make "a poor mouth" all the same.

Rev. Dr. McArthur of New York sweetly says that the free silver movement consists solely of "lungs, lunacy and larceny."

When Bryan had a chance to help the farmer he did what he could to down him. He voted in Congress for free wool. That alone hit over 2,000,000 of American sheep raisers.

It is an insult to the poor man to say that silver is the poor man's money. A poor man is entitled to as good money as the rich man.

The old soldiers will rally once more. It will be on November 3, and McKinley will be the color bearer.

Every President of the United States has been either a lawyer or a soldier, or both.

The people are swarming to hear McKinley. Bryan travels about the country to find audiences.

The duty of every man is to make his income equal to his expenditures and it is the same with a nation.

And the Democrats are now complaining that the Republican plan of campaign educates too much.

The Humorous Side.

In storming the citadel it begins to look as if Tom Watson was to be left "outside the breastworks."

* * *

Bryan has been fishing too. It beats all what an inborn penchant Democrats and Popocrats have for fishing.

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It is safe to say that what Mrs. Lease and Helen Gougar advocate, the rest of the country better steer clear of.

* * *

The managers don't seem to know where to place Bryan so as to do the most good. He might take a sea voyage.

* * *

Bryan is quite a talker. He can wind up his vocal organs and go off and leave them and no stoppage will be noticed. Bourke Cockran is also something of a talker himself.—Dixon Star.

The Badge of Free Trade.

Oh, times they are hard, and money is scarce,
We're viewing the future askance;
And thousands of workmen, all idle and poor,
Wear a patch on the seat of their pants,
pants, pants,
Wear a patch on the seat of their pants.

Abandon protection and hard times will stay,
Our troubles will only enhance;
And millions of people will wear the new badge
A patch on the seat of their pants, pants,
pants,
A patch on the seat of their pants.

There's many a man who wanted a change;
You can spot him the very first glance.
There's a look that implies when you gaze
in his eyes
Kick the patch on the seat of my pants,
pants, pants,
Kick the patch on the seat of my pants.

Scranton (Pa.) Tribune.

A Populist Belief.

A resident of Poughkeepsie a few days ago received a letter from a friend in Nebraska in which it is shown what the mental caliber is of some of the believers in free silver. The Nebraskan who wrote the letter heard a Populist explain the meaning of 16 to 1 to a group of attentive listeners.

He said that if Bryan should be elected he would sell his grain this fall and demand payment in gold. Then he would go to the mint and receive $1600 in silver for each $100 in gold, and with that silver he would pay off the mortgage on his farm. He admitted that some of his neighbors did not explain the meaning of 16 to 1 in the same way, but he was quite sure he had the right understanding of it.

Such a story seems almost too absurd to be true, but it may be assumed, logically, that a man who thoroughly and honestly believes that the carrying out of the financial policy laid out at Chicago will believe anything else that would reveal itself to normal minds at once as nonsense.—Albany Express.

Not in a Hundred.

Bill Bryan fooled the voters
In eighteen-ninety-two;
The promises he made us
Brought soup to me and you;
Again he would enchant us
By slicing hopeful tunes;
He fed us soup too often—
He cannot feed us prunes.

Another.

The original and picturesque reason given by a flopper to Popocratic silverism, residing in this county, is that "the price of steers went down while John M. Stull was a state senator."—Warren (O.) Chronicle.

Danger in the Other Foot.

Syracuse Standard: Bryan is trusting to the left hind foot of a rabbit. Let him look out for the right fore foot of an elephant.

The Real Thing.

If it is true, as reported, that your Uncle Benjamin Harrison is going to make a Pullman tour, the country will soon be treated to an exhibition of rear platform work from a real artist.

HIS CURIOUS WAY OF SHOWING IT.



Mr. Bryan asserts that he is opposed to foreign domination in our affairs.



HE CAN'T GET AROUND IT.